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Quick Ready Reference Book

ON THE

**TRAINING** *and*  
**TREATMENT**  
*of the* **HORSE**



BY

**Prof. F. J. Hagerling**

The World's Renowned  
**HORSE EDUCATOR**

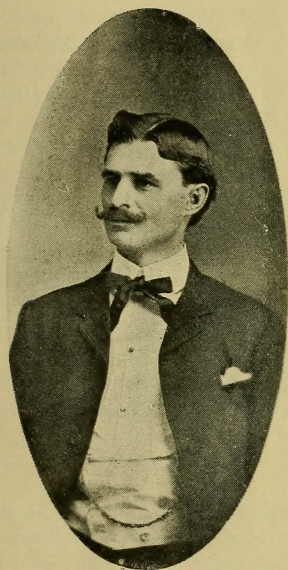
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of the  
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M. C. W. Jr. 27/10.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The abuses, and many bad habits and traits of the horse, caused by these abuses, together with the great love he in common with others share for the noble animal—the horse—with its many valuable attributes, have induced the author to edit this little booklet. It has been prepared in a convenient, small pamphlet form for pocket and ready reference use, so that any one will be able to profit by the author's many years of experience in training horses and make them docile and submissive to the work they were intended for.

The author has devoted a great many years to the training and breaking of mean, vicious horses, and the experience gained during these years in the training of some horses that have defied the best of horsemen, the author has set down in a simple way and in language easily understood. During these years the author has given exhibitions in numerous places and has subdued a long string of horses with every form of bad habit.

The book should be in the hands of every lover of horseflesh. Even children will enjoy the reading of same, and it will teach them the love of animals and how to handle the horse as they grow up in years.

## The Perpetual Motion Horse.

By the perpetual motion horse is meant the horse that is supposed to follow his usual occupation for six days in the week, each day of fourteen hours duration, and on Sunday to put in a couple of hours extra, that is, sixteen hours as a roadster. This class of horse is usually found hooked to a heavy delivery wagon, such as are usually used by our city grocers, butchers and retail deliverers of all classes, and especially in smaller sized places. The owner thinks he cannot afford to keep a horse for buggy purposes only, and therefore when Sunday comes, instead of permitting his horse to rest for a day, will hitch him to a buggy or surrey early in the morning, load his family, and sometimes the neighbor's family as well, into the conveyance and start out for a long ride in the country, never considering that while he and his family are enjoying a rest, his poor horse has his head reined up much higher than ordinarily and is compelled to do much harder work on the day of supposed rest than on ordinary days.

Now this is a great error, and the small merchant who cannot afford to keep a horse for driving purposes only, ought to be a little considerate with his poor animal and give him one day's rest out of the seven, for no horse nor man can continue to work seven days each week and maintain his health. God has commanded man to work six days and rest on the seventh, and **this same injunction** applies to horses as well as to men, except that this day of rest for the horse is not necessarily on the Sabbath, but it may be any day of the week. On the day of rest assigned to the horse his groom ought to give him a thorough

overhauling, that is, he ought to be thoroughly cleaned, special attention being paid to his hoofs, and if they have become hardened by constant use on hard roads, either pack them with clay, or, better still, turn him out on a grass plot while the dew is still on the grass. On this day give him an extra feed of some kind of meal to loosen his bowels and give him such other attention as a horse may require from time to time.

This article is inserted into this work to remind the reader that a horse, like a man, must have a day of rest occasionally.

In connection with the above subject I would like to call the attention of the reader to one more fact, which is well known to all who handle horses, and that is that the horse, especially in the summer time, is constantly afflicted with a sore back caused by the galling of the saddle. When the sore is discovered the owner's first step is to apply some remedy to heal the sore, but he pays no attention whatever to the cause of the sore. The cause is usually found in the driver. When he stops the horse he jumps onto the shafts on one side or the other and then to the ground. When he gets ready to start again he jumps onto the shafts and then to his seat. The average weight of the driver is from one hundred twenty-five to one hundred sixty pounds. Is it to be wondered at that when this weight is thrown on the shafts on one side or the other, with the ordinary harness as it is usually used, that the horse's back can be anything else but sore? The part of the back covered by the saddle is usually very tender, caused by constant perspiration in the summer time and no opportunity given to dry out by reason of the air being excluded by the saddle. Now, this tender part receives the worst treat-

ment of any part of the horse's body, and this constant jumping on and off the shafts, so irritates the parts that the hair and skin are soon rubbed off and a sore is there and will remain there as long as this constant irritation goes on. The drivers of these horses are to be closely watched and told how to jump into and out of the wagon, and under no circumstances should they be permitted to step onto the shafts.

Occasionally a sore back is caused by the horses's head being reined too high, which moves the saddle onto its withers, a place for which the saddle was not intended, and this also causes the crupper to raise the tail and cause an irritation at the root of the tail and a sore tail is the result.

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### **A Few Words to the Owners of Bad Horses Who Wish Their Horses Properly Broken by Horse Trainers.**

When you wish a horse trainer to take your bad horse in charge, inform him of all the faults and bad points the horse possesses when the trainer receives him, in order that he may know what points to work on. For instance, you may have a bad kicking horse which you wish trained, and should you forget to inform the trainer of this bad habit, he may hitch the horse to a short shaft buggy or cart. The horse may go along nicely for awhile, and the trainer will be under the impression that he has a very easy horse to break, not looking out for kicking, thinking he has his horse trained. He will be taken unawares when the horse takes a "crazy notion" and lets fly with his hind legs, thus endangering the life of the driver, and then you will have more than a



bad horse on your hands. Therefore, if you will inform the trainer of all the bad habits your horse has, you will avoid all accidents and receive your horse well trained in a shorter time than you may expect. When the horse is trained and he is passed back to you, don't let him stand in the stable for a day or two, or perhaps a week, to rest, but exercise him daily, thus avoiding his falling back into bad habits again. I would also advise you to go with the trainer the last few days and drive the horse yourself under guidance of the trainer, before you receive the horse. Caress and talk to the horse as the trainer has done, so that the animal may become acquainted with your voice and will yield to your influence and understand your intentions and what is expected of him. You will find that you will have very little trouble to master your animal after he is passed back to you. Also remember, do not blame the trainer for the damage the horse may do to himself, by breaking or injuring his legs, by kicking, or by breaking his neck, or by throwing himself down or by falling, or by other mishaps. These things are all liable to happen and cannot be avoided while training unruly horses.

The trainer does not ask you to guarantee his life when he takes your horse to break. He is running greater chances with his own life and limbs than you are running with your horse. Therefore never ask the trainer to guarantee that he will not hurt your horse.

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### **The Word "Whoa" How it is Used and How it is Misused.**

The word "whoa" is the most common word used among horsemen, and still ninety-five per cent. of our drivers do not know what the word

means. How can you expect the unfortunate, dumb horse to understand what "whoa" means if our drivers do not understand it? If they do know its meaning they do not practice it on their horses properly. For instance, there are some people who, the moment they open their stable door in the morning or evening, or at any other time, even if the horse is lying down, will use the word "whoa" in order to let him know of their presence. The horse receives the word "whoa" for breakfast, "whoa" for dinner and "whoa" for supper. Now, in place of using the word "whoa" when you enter the stable, it is just as easy to call the horse by his name or use some other word.

Again, when the horse is harnessed up in a rig and he turns his head around to one side, or becomes restless, prances or takes a notion to walk away, the driver again uses the word "whoa," which should not be used at such times. When you have a horse that is a little nervous and will not stand or wait until you get into the buggy, if you use the following method you cannot fail to break him of these bad habits: Stand beside your buggy with the lines in one hand and rattle and shake the wheels of the buggy with your other hand. If your horse attempts to start while you are shaking the buggy, give him a sudden jerk with the lines, saying at the same moment, "Stand!" Continue this lesson until the horse is satisfied to stand until you are ready to get into the buggy. After you have gained your point get into the buggy and place your lines on the dash board, but be careful that they do not slip down. Then brush off the cushion, sit down a little carelessly, light your cigar and place your lap-robe over your knees, but remember to keep one eye on your horse and one on the lines. The moment your

horse makes any attempt to walk or lunge away from you, reach for your lines and give a sudden jerk, using the word "Stand!" as mentioned above. Make the horse think that the punishment he is receiving at the mouth is coming from the word "stand" and he will soon obey orders. Practice this on your horse until he will do as you command him. You must not think, however, that you can break all restless horses in a day or two. It sometimes takes a month or two. It all depends upon how firm the driver is with his horse.

If you should see an automobile, band of music, street car, steam roller, or anything else coming toward you, and you see that the horse is about to shy away from the objects, don't use the word "whoa." To draw his attention away from the object, say to him "Be careful," or "Steady," or almost anything in place of "Whoa, Charlie," or "Whoa, Billy." Try to forget that word "whoa" when you only want to steady your horse. If you are driving a fast pace along the road and you come to a street car track, a high or low gutter, or a bad place in the road, use the word "steady" in place of "whoa" when you wish to slacken the speed.

Now, bear in mind that "whoa" is only to be used when you want your horse to stop, and not for anything else.

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## **How to Use the Whip and Make the Horse Pass Different Objects.**

There are drivers that will handle their horses in the following manner when they come to objects that will frighten their horses: They will try hard to make them pass the object, and while passing they will begin to think, "I'll fix you when



we have passed this place." As soon as they have passed the object they pick up the whip, give the horse a severe crack and say, "I'll show you how to shy." They may say different things which I do not think it proper to mention. The next time the horse becomes frightened at an object, he will not only shy, but will be afraid of the whip, thinking he is going to be punished by the driver. If he is a hard-mouthed horse he may run away and will be a badly spoiled horse.

When you are about to pass an object that the horse may be frightened at and you think he is going to turn around and go the other way, don't lose your nerves, but pick up your whip and give him a crack on the side to which he is about to turn. If he tries to turn the other way, reach out with the whip and tap him on that side. Until you have your horse straightened out, steadily talk to him, telling him what the object is and that it is not going to hurt him. Don't be afraid to use the whip and don't use it as if you were only knocking flies off the horse's back, but use it severely enough to make him understand that he must pass the object. After you have passed the object place the whip back in the socket, but don't allow your horse to go faster than a walk while going away from the object.

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## **How to Educate Horses not to be Afraid of Different Objects.**

Here is a very simple way to educate a horse not to be afraid of different things. Place around your horse a strong surcingle. Take a strap eight or ten inches long and place it around your horse's foot below the fetlock. Then take a strap a foot long with a buckle in one end and run this strap

through the foot strap. Raise your horse's foot up to the surcingle and run the strap through the ring on the surcingle and buckle the ends of the strap together. You will then have your horse standing on three legs. Have a good halter and rope placed on your horse's head so he cannot get away from you. Tie your horse to a strong post, and hang on the surcingle sleigh bells, flags, tin pans, loose bundles of papers, and whatever you think will frighten the horse. Let him stand with these objects on him until he is perfectly satisfied that they are harmless.

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### **Educating the Horse to Stand Until You are in the Buggy.**

I find in my travels throughout the country that a number of people have a great amount of trouble in getting their horse to stand until they are in the buggy. To remedy this the best plan to pursue is to hitch the horse to a buggy with an extra strong shaft in it, and with it should be taken a strong rope or a first-class hitching strap, to be tied around the horse's neck, or snap it around under the neck so as not to choke him; pass the rope or strap through the bit ring and tie the rope to a stout post or tree. Don't allow any more than two feet of rope between the tree and the bit. Now, then, take hold of your lines gently and stand beside the buggy. You should then rattle or shake the wheels, and when the animal makes an attempt to start, give him a sudden jerk on the lines, and at the same time command him to stand. The horse being tied, the rope or hitching strap will not allow him to go further than two feet from the spot. After he has become quiet again, step into the buggy very recklessly, and should he happen to start away

again, repeat the command to stand and jerk your lines a little harder. The animal will finally commence to realize he is punishing himself by trying to get away from the hitching post. This method of procedure should be continued until you have gained your point.

Now, should you be out driving with the same horse and you wish to stop on the street and speak to a friend and you are sure the animal will not stand while you are holding the conversation, you should drive him to the nearest hitching-post or tree, but not tie him. You can then have your friend come to the place you are stopping and speak to him, but remain in the buggy. Should your horse, while you are holding your conversation, make an attempt to start, give him a very sudden jerk with the line that is on the side where the tree or hitching-post is. In doing this, he will soon begin to learn that when he is brought to a hitching-post he must either stand or be punished. In a very short time, by following this plan, you will find that you will be able to take your family into the buggy without being in danger of the horse starting up until they are all in and give him the command to go, and you can stop your horse anywhere along the street where you desire, and the animal will stand until you give the command.

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### **Side Pulling or Side Lining.**

The teeth are often the cause of bad habits of horses, such as side pulling, or, as it is sometimes called, side lining, and even shying. Both habits are often caused by sharp teeth or other irregularities in the teeth. To remedy this fault, float or rasp the inside of the lower crushing teeth and cut smooth the outside of the upper

molars. Should this not have the desired effect, cut off some of the lower first crushing tooth on the side opposite to which he turns his head, that is, if the horse pulls or turns his head to the right side, cut the tooth on the left side, and, of course, the reverse if the horse carries his head to the left side.

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### **Working on a Horse's Hind Legs Before Taking Him to a Shop to be Shod.**

Get a foot strap, then take a rope ten feet long and one-half inch thick, and a round stick eight inches long and as thick as an ordinary broom handle. Now take your strap and buckle it around the horse's hind leg below the fetlock joint. Pass the rope through the ring on the strap and make a large slip knot in the end of the rope which you have passed through the ring. Take the stick and lay it directly across the center of the horse's tail below the last joint and double the tail up over the stick, and pass the slip knot over the stick and tail, drawing the loop tight. Take your stand at least six feet behind the horse, pick up the other end of the rope, begin to pull, and at the same time say to your horse, "Raise your foot, sir!" You will find that he will struggle hard to extract his foot, but pay no attention to that; keep pulling on the rope until he is satisfied that he cannot put his foot on the ground. After he stops struggling and finds that he cannot place his foot down, have your assistant walk up to the side of the horse's hind leg and with a short stick or hammer tap the bottom of the horse's hoof, as though he were going to drive a nail in the foot. At first tap the hoof lightly so as not to excite the horse too much. Then slacken the rope and allow the foot to come

down and rest for a few minutes. Repeat this lesson about ten or twelve times a day, tapping the hoof each time harder, and continue same for a week or longer, if necessary. The next time you take your horse to the blacksmith shop you will not only surprise the blacksmith, but you will find



Photo, taken from life, showing the workings of the rope on the hind legs of a horse, before taken to shop to be shod.

that you have gained a great point. You will save time for the blacksmith, and save your horse from being abused by some shoers who easily lose patience when they have a horse that kicks or does not hold his leg while being shod. Try this

method on a horse that has been impossible to shoe. Some blacksmiths will not shoe such horses without extra charges for the time lost in making them stand. When a point like this is gained always reward your horse by patting him, and he will appreciate it.

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### **The Advantage a Horseshoer has Over a Kicking Horse That has a Long Tail.**

When a horse is brought to be shod, and you find that he kicks with his back legs, or lays his weight over on you, see if he has a long tail. If so, take hold of it and wrap it around the horse's leg at the coronet between the hoof and fetlock, and hold to the end of the tail until the horse stops kicking. By wrapping the tail around the coronet you save yourself the trouble of trying to hold up the leg when the horse tries to kick you.

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### **The Overcheck; How it can be Used and How it is Misused.**

The overcheck, if used properly, is the best piece of harness that can be used on your horse. It can be used when breaking colts to prevent their getting the kicking habit. It protects the driver from being kicked while driving in a short shaft cart or buggy. It will answer the purpose of a kicking strap. When the colt's head is checked up he cannot get his head down and raise his hind legs in the air to kick you. I consider the overcheck the best kicking strap that can be placed on kickers if checked up high enough. It may look cruel in the eyes of the public to see a vicious, kicking horse checked up as high as possible. I state this to guard you while driving a kicking



horse, to protect you from being crippled or killed. When the horse makes any attempt to get his head down to kick, the overcheck punishes him so severely in the mouth that he gives up the kicking notion. Bad kickers that have been kicking all their lives will still try to kick if they are checked up high and you must be on your guard against them. They will soon stop it, though, if they are checked up high enough.

Many people condemn the overcheck even when driving the horse to a light buggy, claiming it is cruel. With a light buggy on good roads the overcheck may be used to protect the horse from stumbling. If he is not checked too high a horse gets used to the overcheck and doesn't mind it at all. The overcheck is used on a horse the same way as a collar is used on a man. When he wishes to be well dressed he puts a collar on. The overcheck is also a necessity in driving fast horses to assist you in steadying them. It prevents them from working their heads up and down and getting into a lope. It is almost impossible to drive them fast in a pace or trot without having their heads checked up.

The overcheck should never be used on working horses. A horse drawing a heavily loaded wagon must have his head free. With the head checked up the horse is punished and cannot do as much work. Imagine yourself at hard labor with a high standing collar on and with one hand tied.

The overcheck must not be used on heavy roads, as the horse must have his head free in this case as well.

Horses wearing collars must not have the overcheck, for it punishes them severely, because the collar is broad and heavy, causing pressure on overcheck bit when the horse starts, as the traces



are attached to the hames which are around the collar, drawing down the horse's neck. The side check is much more humane when driving a horse with a collar.

Farmers often state they must use the check to keep the horses from eating the corn tops or other grain that they might be working in. Instead of the check I would suggest the use of a muzzle made of screen wire or bailed hay wire. A muzzle can be put on a horse in such a way that he will never feel its presence. This muzzle will be more effective than the overcheck and will at the same time give the horse the free use of his head, so that he can do more and better work.

When a horse is left standing hitched up for a considerable length of time, unless he is a bad kicker, the check should be loosened, as it punishes him a great deal more to be checked up while standing than while traveling. This could not be done with a bad kicker, as the horse would be apt to demolish the vehicle to which he is hitched.

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## **The Most Successful Method of Breaking Bad Kickers Without the use of Hobbles.**

Place on your horse a strong bridle with an extra good overcheck rein. Have the overcheck made about an inch and a half wide. Place on the horse the harness, saddle and breeching. Fasten the backing strap to the tugs as tight as you can and check your horse's head up in the air as high as possible. Don't be afraid to check up his head as far as you can get it. You cannot hurt him. He may fight the overcheck, but pay no attention to it. He will soon get used to it. He may also try to throw himself. If he does this, do not get excited.

Just walk up to him and loosen the overcheck. Blow into his ear, but do not place your hands on his neck while you are blowing (You understand the horse is now down). If this fails to get him up, tap him on the nostril or end of the ear with the whip, or get a bucket of water, hold his nostril up and pour the water into the nostril. If you wish to know how severe the water test is, lie down on a couch or the floor and have some one pour a little water into your own nostril and see how long you will remain lying down. If this fails and you find it almost impossible to get him up, buy five cents worth of ammonia. Pour a little on your handkerchief and hold the handkerchief over the horse's nostrils for about two seconds, remembering not to place your hands on the horse's neck. Give the horse a chance to get up.

When he is up check him up again and compel him to get used to it. Take hold of one line and say "Come here!" Make him follow you around with his head checked up. After you have accomplished this, get three tin pans and punch a hole through each one so that you can pass a half inch rope through them. Take a rope about six feet long, and after tying a knot in one end, pass the other end through one of the holes. Push the pan down the rope to the knot. Then tie another knot about four inches from the pan, thread on the second pan; tie another knot, and thread on the third pan. Then take a snap and fasten it about three feet from the first tin pan. Use a first-class rawhide or whalebone whip. Take the tinware in your right hand and the line that is fastened to the bit in your left hand. Pull the horse's head around a little towards you and snap the tinware on the crupper, but remember to keep the horse's head checked up as high as possi-

ble. The over check is used to punish him when he makes any attempt to kick. When he kicks at the tinware give him sudden jerks with the lines. Say "Stop it!" or "What are you doing?" Be careful. Speak sharply and firmly.

You may also step beside your horse with the whip in the right hand and line in the left and crack him on the hind leg with which he is kicking at the tinware. Whip him on that hind leg until he will almost sit down, but keep jerking on the line in the left hand and talking to him as mentioned before.

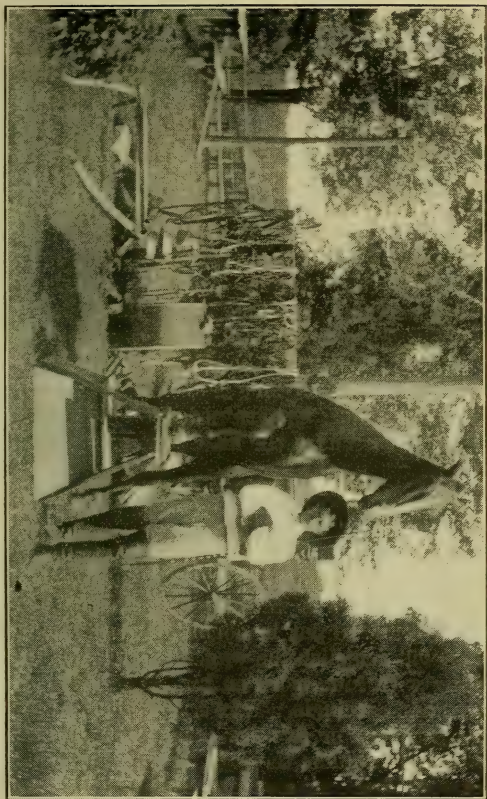
As soon as he obeys your command and stops kicking at the tinware, reward him for it by patting him on the shoulder and telling him he is now doing all right. Then make the horse follow you again and test him as follows: See if he will again kick at the tinware. If he does, repeat the same lesson with the whip.

When you have stopped your horse kicking with one hind leg, place the tinware on the other side of the crupper and allow it to rub against the other hind leg. You will generally find that he will kick with the other hind leg almost as badly as he did with the leg you have already worked on. Treat this leg exactly as you did the other. When you have about stopped him from kicking at the tinware, reach back and take hold of the tinware and rattle the pans up and down. Be sure to keep the line in your other hand so he cannot turn around and kick you. When he makes any attempt to kick you, jerk the line and talk to him. By jerking the line you punish him for doing wrong by hurting his mouth. He will soon learn that when he does wrong he will be punished for it.

After you have him so that he will not kick at the tin pans with either leg, push the lines through the tug strap, step back of the horse with lines in hand and the tinware still hanging on the crupper and say "Get up!" Drive him and see if he will kick. If he does, give him a sudden jerk with one line and tell him to stop it, or speak to your horse the same as you did when you were working beside him with the whip, before you started to drive him. You may also give him a very sharp crack with the whip at the same time you jerk on the lines.

After you have gained your point and you find there is no more kicking for the time being, put your horse back into the stable, take the harness off and allow him to remain there for about two hours. Then repeat the lesson. Give your horse about three lessons a day for about three or four days.

When you get ready to harness him to a rig, harness him to a long shafted cart or in some kind of a rig that he cannot damage by kicking. When he makes any attempt to kick, remember to give him that sudden jerk with the line, and talk to him very firmly, the same as you did when working beside him. Don't fail to keep his head checked up, as this is one of the best kicking straps you have. When you have your horse going along smoothly, place the end of your whip down between his hind legs and test him to see if he will kick. If he shows any signs of kicking, remember to jerk the lines, and speak firmly to him. Make him understand that his hind legs are not made to kick with. If you will carry out my instructions, I will guarantee that you will not fail to accomplish your point. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Remember this and you are bound to succeed.



The above cut represents Prince, a horse owned by a prominent physician in Belleville, who was an all-around bad performer—unruly, kicking, bucking, balking and with other vicious tendencies. After numerous horse trainers had for years vainly attempted to break the animal,



and having exhausted all their strategies and experiences, they gave up in utter disgust and advised either to kill the animal, cast him on the junk pile, or have him sold at any price. He unfortunately fell into the hands of Prof. Hagerling, who not only subdued him within a very short time, but he was also harnessed and drove in a buggy. Within a week he had not only brought him into fine condition for a driving and buggy horse, but had taught him many tricks, and has used him for a while as a show horse. The author, in subduing this animal, followed exactly the same instructions contained under the article entitled "The Most Successful Method of Breaking Bad Kickers Without the Use of Hobbles or Double Safety Rope." This is one of a great many horses the author has trained by following the rule laid down under the head just mentioned.

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### **Back Hobbles for Bad Kickers.**

When you have a bad kicker, one that will raise himself up under the kicking strap, or one that you think it is impossible to drive, or one that you want to put in double harness and you fear he will demolish the wagon or kick the horse working with him, work on him as follows: Get a collar and surcingle. Take a rope about an inch thick and four or five feet long. Get a pulley large enough to take the rope. Have another rope about eight feet long and four straps an inch wide and long enough to go around the hock. Have a buckle on each end of the straps. Then get two rings two inches in diameter. Place the collar on the horse. Tie the end of the four-foot rope to the pulley. Pass the eight-foot rope through the pulley. Put on the surcingle. Take two of the straps and one of the rings. Pass these two

straps through the ring. Then buckle the straps around the horse's hind leg above and below the hock. Draw up tight so the straps will not slip down. Do the same with the other two straps on the other hind leg. Then pass the four-foot rope through the lower ring in the surcingle, or if you have no surcingle you can pass it over the belly band of the harness. The surcingle or belly band is used to keep the weight of the pulley up so it can not swing under the horse's body. Pass the other end of the four-foot rope between the front legs and tie it to the lower part of the collar. Then take one end of the eight-foot rope and tie it in the ring that is on the horse's left hind leg. Take the other end of this rope and tie it in the ring on the right hind leg, but do not give the ropes too much play. Keep them pulled up as tightly as possible. The pulley is used to allow the horse to walk or trot freely with the rope fastened to his hind limbs without interfering with his stride.

If you have a horse that is a bad kicker and want to work him, place the back hobbles, as the above are called, on the horse, and you will find that he will be just as good a driver as your best broken horse. When he finds he cannot reach out with his hind legs he will go on about his business and you will feel safe behind him. This method can also be used by breeders to prevent kicking.

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### **A Particular Point to Protect Your Life When out Driving Behind a Horse That Should Kick Suddenly.**

One point in particular I would like to call your attention to in the handling of a kicking horse when driving. If, when upon the road, your



horse should start to kick, you must, in order to assure absolute safety, leave the vehicle. This can easily be accomplished by pulling the horse's head around to one side as far as you can with one line, and holding it in this position until you are out of the vehicle and can get the horse unhitched. By thus pulling his head around and holding it you can prevent him from doing any more damage. You will find in another part of this book the methods of handling the kicking horse.

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### **Placing a Crupper Underneath the Tail of a Nervous Kicker.**

In placing the crupper underneath the tail of a spirited and inveterate kicker, the left line should be taken in your left hand, with the crupper and the arm gently placed on the hip of the animal. The line should be held firm and tight in your left hand, while with your right hand you reach down and take hold of the tail. The tail should be raised high enough so that you can pass the crupper underneath it. It should then be lowered on the crupper as lightly as possible, and never allowed to come down suddenly. If the horse should try and turn his hind quarters towards you to kick, pull firmly on the line that is in your left hand and say in a firm tone of voice, "Stand!" This is done to draw his head towards you and turn his hind quarters in the other direction. It should be remembered by my reader never to stand behind the horse when adjusting the crupper. Always be on your guard. For an extremely bad kicker have someone to assist you. Have your assistant take a buggy whip in his right hand and take hold of the halter rope with his left hand, as close to the halter as possible,

and step about two feet in front of the horse, then pass the whip between the ears and rub briskly up and down, and at the same time he should talk to the horse, saying he is going to place that crupper underneath the tail. Keep on talking to the horse until the crupper is placed underneath the tail. In talking to the animal you will draw his attention away from his hind quarters.

In this connection I may state that the above plan also works well when bridling a head shier, with the exception of rubbing the whip briskly on the hind legs between the hock and the fetlock, instead of between the ears as heretofore. The assistant should work the whip the same as a violin player rubs his bow over the strings of the violin. A horse in this connection is somewhat like a human being, when the hair are combed there is no thought given the feet. In other words, two different things are not thought of at the same time. It should be remembered that the operator must work on the horse very lightly while placing the bridle on the head, and the crupper underneath the tail, while on the other hand the assistant must exert and make every effort to detract the horse's attention as to what the operator is doing.

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### **How Some Drivers Cause Their Horses to Kick When the Lines get Under the Tail.**

In the first place, when you are breaking your colt or horse, try to keep the lines from getting under the tail. If they should happen to get under the tail don't get excited and pull as hard as you can in order to get them from under the tail. The

harder you pull on the lines, the tighter the horse will draw his tail towards him, causing the lines to be drawn up to the crupper. If you continue trying to pull the line out from under the tail, the horse will also continue drawing his tail towards him, and it will not be long before there will be a sore spot beneath the tail. In a few days the spot will get very sore, and when the lines touch the sore spot the horse will begin to kick. From that time on when the line gets under the tail you can always look for trouble.

Now, if the horse should happen to switch his tail over the line, do not be in too great a hurry to pull it out. Instead of pulling, slacken it and let the rein drop down below the tail and pull it over to one side. Then raise your line. If you will practice this when breaking your colt, you will avoid in the future the trouble of breaking the kicking habit.

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### **Dimensions for Making Shafts for Breaking Horses, Used by the Author.**

Length of shaft arms from shaft bar, 6 feet 9 inches.

Distance from shaft eye to shaft bar, 25 inches.

Shaft iron, 1 1-4 inches by 3-8 inches, 4 feet long.

Size of shaft, 1 5-8 by 2 1-4 inches.

Size of shaft across bar, 1 5-8 by 2 1-4 inches

Shaft checks, 3 feet back from end of shaft points.

Two side braces, 1-2 inch round, 15 inches long instead of shaft T.

Bolt in shaft bar 4 inches from end.

Single tree plates on single tree and shaft bar.

Breaking shafts, as per dimensions heretofore mentioned, are a very good thing to have if you have no breaking cart. Your blacksmith can make them for you, or you can obtain them by freight or express by sending \$7.00, express or postoffice money order or bank draft, to Prof. F. J. Hagerling, Belleville, Ill.

These shafts can be used in your buggy and answer the purpose of a long shaft cart. If you have your blacksmith do the work have him make the shafts extra long to protect yourself from being kicked. They should be made of the best hickory. One pair of these shafts, if well taken care of, should last twice as long as a breaking cart. They can be preserved by giving them a couple of coats of linseed oil.

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### **The Breaking Harness or Surcingle.**

Any harness-maker can make this training harness by following the description below. It is used by horsemen generally:

Cut left side or billet end 3 inches wide and 34 inches long, including billet. A small ring for turnback is sewed on top of the surcingle with a snap forward to take the check rein.

Two and one-half inches from center attach a 1 3-4 inch ring to answer as terret.

Six inches from center attach a 1 1-4 inch ring to fasten shaft tug strap. The shaft tug should have a snap on the end so it can be snapped to the ring when the animal is to be hitched to buggy or cart. The ring here mentioned hangs downward.

Eighteen inches from center of surcingle attach a 1 3-4 inch ring, terret fashion. This ring is used to pass one of the safety driving ropes or lines through. The last 12 inches of this side of

the surcingle is tapered to two inches in width to answer as billet to take the opposite side of surcingle, which has a 2-inch buckle attached to it. This completes the left side of the surcingle.

The right side of the surcingle is made the same as the left side until you get to the belly band, which has two rings in terret fashion.

Two and one-half inches from center place a 1 3-4 inch ring to answer as terret. Six inches from center attach a 1 1-4 inch ring to fasten shaft tug strap, the same as on left side of surcingle.

The whole surcingle can be cut in one piece 3 inches wide to go all around the horse, or it can be cut in two pieces and sewed together in center.

Eighteen inches from center of surcingle place a 1 3-4 inch ring in terret fashion to take safety rope or line, the same as on the left side.

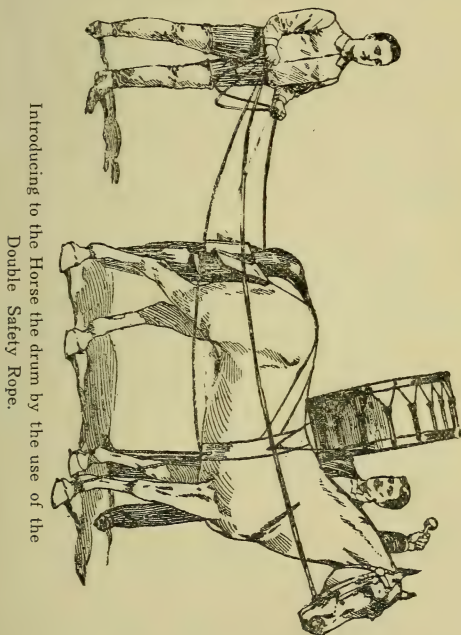
About 6 inches from buckle place three 2-inch rings in terret fashion about 2 inches apart, to be used for the double safety ropes when it becomes necessary to throw the animal or bring him to his knees.

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## **The Working of the Double Safety Rope and How to Use it.**

Place on your horse a bridle with extra long lines. Put around the body a surcingle and on each front leg below the fetlock a footstrap. Take a rope twenty feet long and pass it through the lower ring of the surcingle, then through the footstrap ring that is on the right front leg. Bring it back and pass it through the next lower ring in the surcingle and then down through the footstrap ring that is on the left foot, and tie it in a slip knot. Take the lines and pass them through the side rings in the surcingle. Step

back of your horse with the lines and whip in your right hand and the rope in your left. Now, if you have a horse that is afraid of different objects or that is very nervous, place on him the double safety strap and have two men assist you. Have them bring up to the horse drums, tin pans,



Introducing to the Horse the drum by the use of the Double Safety Rope.

paper, flags, umbrellas, etc., or if you have friends with automobiles, have them run these along the side of the horse. When they bring these objects up to the horse and he tries to get away from them, pull on the rope and bring the horse to his knees. Keep him in this position un-



til he gets over his nervousness. Continue in this manner until the horse is satisfied that these objects are harmless.

Have one man on each side of the horse and have them introduce the noisy objects back of the horse. This will make the horse think he has a chance to get away from the objects. It will give the operator a better chance to pull the horse on his front legs and control him. Continue this until he is not afraid to have the objects rubbed all over him, and will allow the automobiles to come as close as possible and stand perfectly quiet.

Give the horse two or three lessons a day, an hour each time, for about three days. You will find that you have a well-broke horse.

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### **How to Make the Foot-Strap.**

Get a strap 18 inches long with a buckle on one end. Then take a ring 2 1-2 inches in diameter and rivet it on the strap 2 inches from the buckle. Get a piece of sheepskin with wool on it. Sew this sheepskin around the strap with the wool turned out, so that in using this foot-strap, as it is called, the hair will not be rubbed off of the animal's leg.

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### **How to Make the Training Bridle Used by Prof. Hagerling.**

Have your harness-maker make a leather bit 6 inches long with a 1 3-4 inch ring on each end of bit. Then buy a No. 1 grade cotton rope 20 or 25 feet long and a 3-4 inch pulley. Cut off 32 inches of rope. Loosen the strands of 4 inches of this small rope and pass it through one of the rings of the leather bit. Plait the bit into the rope. Pass the other end of this small rope



through the pulley. Unplait 4 inches and plait it back into the rope to hold the pulley. The length of this rope between the ring and pulley should be 24 inches. Now take the long rope and unplait 4 inches at one end. Pass this end of the rope through the ring to which you plaited the small rope. Then pass the other end of the rope through the other ring of the bit. Pass it through the pulley, then back through the ring you passed it through before and your training bridle is complete.

To place this training bridle on your horse's head, place the bit in his mouth and pass the two ropes over his head. Pull on the rope and draw it up. Have the rope that has the pulley plaited to it close behind his ears. Place the other rope on the top of his neck about 8 inches back of his ears. The pulley should be on the left side of his head. The pulley is used to allow the rope to work freely and to allow the bit to come down when you stop pulling on the rope.

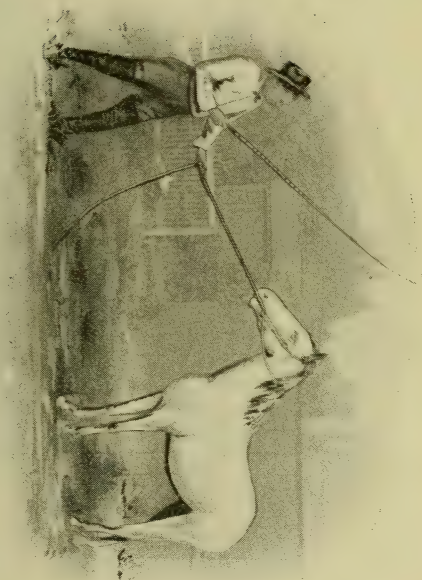
This training bridle can be used on all nervous horses while introducing to them different objects. In using this bridle it is not intended that the rope shall be tied to the horn of your saddle and the unhalter-broken horse be dragged. This training bridle is so severe on the horse that if drawn up too tight it will cause the mouth to become sore and then swell. Therefore I would advise you to use some judgment while using this training bridle. In another part of this book you will find what can be accomplished with this bridle. (See page 32.)

## **The Working of the Training Bridle Used by Prof. Hagerling. How it is Used and What You Can do With it.**

When you have a horse that is afraid of a steam roller, threshing machine, automobile, locomotive, band of music or any other object, place on him one of the training bridles used by Prof. Hagerling. Take the whip in your right hand and the rope in your left. Step in front of your horse 5 or 7 feet away, crack the whip in the air, and you will find that the horse will try to get away. Then hold tight to the rope and say "Come here!" When he stops pulling step up to him, loosen the training bridle and reward him by patting him on the shoulder. Step away from him again and use the words "Come here." Crack the whip in the air above his head, but be careful not to hit him on the ears or any part of the head. If you do you will have four or five times as much work on your hands.

When you want him to follow you to the right, tap him on the right hind leg and say "Come to the right." When you do this it teaches him that if he does not follow you to the right when you command him he will be punished for it. When you wish your horse to turn to the left, work the same way as you did with the right leg.

After you have your horse so that he will follow you without pulling on the rope, put the rope on his neck and, without holding it, say to him "Come here!" If he does not come, take hold of the rope again and give him a sudden jerk, using the same words as before. Be very firm. Speak loud. Make him understand that you mean every word that you say. Try him again without holding the rope, but keep one eye on your horse and one on the rope so as not to



Introducing to the Horse the Whip by the use of the Training Bridle.

have the rope fall off and the horse step on it.

After you have your horse following you properly take him out with the above named training bridle. Lead him up to objects that he is afraid of. When he tries to pull away, pull on the rope and say "Come here!" Tell your horse that it is not going to hurt him. Don't be afraid that he will get away from you, as the training bridle will do the work. It is so severe that the horse would rather stand the fright given him than have you tighten up the rope. Introduce tin pans, drums, flags, umbrellas, sleigh bells, etc., to your horse. If your horse is afraid of such small objects, place the training bridle on him, take the rope in the left hand and the object in the right. Don't bring the object up suddenly and rattle it, but stand between the object and the horse, rattle or shake it a little and bring it up to him slowly. He may try to get away, so pull on the rope. After he begins to stand, loosen the rope again and continue with the noisy objects until you can pound and rattle and shake and drum all around him without his trying to get away.

Repeat this lesson about three or four times a day for one week and you will have the best city-broke horse in town.

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### **A Few Pointers on how to Ride a Bucking Horse Without having him to Buck Under Saddle.**

I fully realize the task one has to place a saddle on a bucking horse. The task can be very materially obviated by placing on the animal's head your riding bridle, and over that the training bridle, and then put the saddle on his back. If the horse should be restless and nervous while you are putting the saddle on him, pull on the

training bridle rope, draw it tight and tell your assistant (one should always be at hand in attempting things of this kind) to step away from the horse with the saddle. After he has become quiet from the punishment administered by the training bridle, loosen the part that is around his head, then pat the horse on the shoulder and say to him, "I am going to place that saddle on your back," at the same time motioning to your assistant to bring the saddle to you. Now, if the horse tries to get away from the saddle, the same as before, again pull on the training bridle rope. You will find that after you have drawn the training bridle tight about a half a dozen times, he will then stand to adjust the saddle rather than have you pull the training bridle rope. Having the saddle on his back, the lines should be placed on his neck close to his withers, or on the saddle, take the training bridle rope in your left hand, and, standing alongside of the horse, take hold of the stirrup with your right hand and rub, shake or flap it alongside of the horse. Should the horse move, buck or jump, pull on the training bridle rope and at the same time saying to him, "Stop it! Be careful!" When he becomes quiet again, loosen the rope and pat him on the shoulder. Now repeat the same over again with the stirrup until he becomes perfectly gentle and quiet. This accomplished, you should work on the other side of the horse in the same manner. When you want to get on his back, keep his head pulled around to one side just a little with the training bridle rope in your left hand. By keeping his head turned to the left you prevent the horse from pulling his head around in the other direction and whirling his hind quarters toward you for the purpose of kicking. Then you should take hold of the saddle horn with your right hand and place

your left foot in the stirrup, all the time, of course, talking to the animal in a firm tone of voice. "I am going to get up on that saddle!" or words of that kind, in order to divert his attention from the thought of bucking. Continue in this manner until you think it is safe to bring your other leg over the saddle prepared to sit in it. Always bear in mind when you are doing this, keep talking to the horse and, should he make the least move, pull on the training bridle rope. The thing for you to watch very closely after you are in the saddle is to be careful not to touch his girth with your heels. If you do the probability is he may buck. The horse may have been rode before by a person wearing spurs, and that may be a signal to him that you may want him to buck. Therefore, be very careful to keep your heels away from the girth.

Now, the moment you sit down in the saddle, pick up your lines and place them in your left hand with the training bridle rope and pat the horse with your right hand on the right side of his neck, as close to his shoulders as possible, then pat him on the left side and at the same time say to him, "I am now sitting in the saddle and you are doing all right," or words to that effect. Continue to talk to him until the animal can place confidence in you and knows that you are not sitting on his back to hurt him. I want to especially mention the fact that should the horse start to buck while you are on his back, pull the training bridle rope and lines slightly and do not allow him to get his head down. If the horse raises up in front let slack on your training bridle rope and lines. If you continue pulling while he is raring up, you may pull him backwards and he might accidentally fall on you.



When you want your horse to go, let slack on your lines and rope and say to him, "I am now ready to go," at the same time giving him the click, click, click, or you can say, "Get up!" If he refuses to go, see whether the training bridle is not too tight in his mouth. If it should be, reach over and loosen it up, then ask him to go again. Should he still not start, pull him around to the right with the right line, then pull him to the left with the left line a little and say at the same time, "Get up!" If the horse should still fail to heed your command, have your assistant hand you a small riding whip, then go through the same procedure as just mentioned. When you pull your horse to the left, give him a gentle tap with the whip on his hind quarters, and I assure you, you will have no trouble in starting him. Don't allow the horse to go faster than a walk. You can ride the horse for about an hour or two until you think the horse has enough confidence in you to know that you are his friend and not his enemy. You are especially cautioned not to dismount your horse too hastily, but take your time to do it. Dismounting hastily has a tendency to frighten the animal, and you will have a very difficult task to break him of this habit.

In this connection I will give you the benefit of my experience for your perusal and careful consideration. In the first place, after you think you have rode the horse long enough and want to dismount, pat him on the shoulder and say, "I am now going to get off of your back." Talk to your horse the same as you would to a friend. My experience has been that if the horse is properly taught to do your bidding, he is your best friend on earth in need. Now, after you have patted him on the shoulder, pull his head around to the

left just a trifle with the training bridle rope, then lean over to the left side of the horse and press your weight down on the left stirrup. Sit back in the saddle again, as though you were going to ride him. Continue along in this manner until you think it safe to take your right foot out of the right stirrup in order to get off of the horse. When you have your right foot on the ground and he still remains quiet, don't take your left foot out of the stirrup, but get back into the saddle the same as you have done heretofore. It is always the best policy to work on the horse's most difficult parts when the horse is tired and worked down.

Now that you have rode your horse successfully and want to make a saddle horse out of him, give the animal about two or three lessons a day for about a week or two. During the time you are training your horse, let me say to you, never at any time let your ire or patience get the best of you, but always remember that you can accomplish a great deal more and get quicker results by being kind and gentle to the animal. Should the horse kick at you or get somewhat refractory, keep your head and just give him a slight pull on the training bridle rope, and then reward him by patting him on the shoulder. You can rest assured that if these instructions are fully carried out, your efforts will be rewarded. Your colts can be worked in the same manner.

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## **How to Teach a Nervous Saddle Horse to Stand Until You Are on His Back.**

There are a great many saddle horses that are somewhat nervous or restless until you are on their back. When you have a saddle horse

that will not stand but will go backward and forward when you are about ready to mount, place your riding whip in your right hand and your reins, or lines, in your left hand, stand alongside of your horse, place your right hand on the back or front part of the saddle, have the end of the whip directly above the back part of the horse when you start to mount him. Now, if the animal backs up or goes forward, give him a slight tap with the whip by turning your hand a trifle, without taking your hand off of the saddle, and at the same time command your horse with a very firm voice to stand. Should he move forward after you have tapped him, give him a sudden jerk with the lines and again command him to stand. After your horse becomes quiet, reward him for it by patting him on the shoulder. Now try and mount your horse again, and if he does not try his old trick over, place your foot in the stirrup, bear down and shake the saddle. If the horse backs or moves forward, repeat the lesson heretofore stated. After you are on his back, don't allow him to start or back up until you are ready. Compel him to stand for a minute or two. This can be accomplished in the way just stated. Always remember to reward the horse when he becomes quiet. In that way your horse will soon learn when he does wrong he is punished for it, and when he does right he is rewarded for it.

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## **Dispositions of Horses; How to Judge Them.**

Horses, just like people, vary in disposition. You will come in contact with horses that are of a very excitable temperament, frightening at the least small object or thing that they see. Then, again, there are horses that are very treacherous,

vicious, mean and sullen, and others again that can be trusted to drive anywhere. Horses of these various dispositions can usually be detected by closely scrutinizing the head and noting the different features which are herewith given you.

In the first place, horses generally with no intelligence and a very sluggish disposition have nostrils that are small and thick, the eyes are sunk back into the head and very small, the ears are long and tapering, and the hair very thick and long on the inside, and the head between the eyes and the ears is very narrow. This is a horse of no intelligence and of a very sluggish disposition.

Horses that are nervous, intelligent, quick and ready to obey your command, whenever given, you will find the head broad between the eyes and ears, the eyes are large and full and stand out very prominently, the ears are short and furry on the inside and somewhat pointed on top, and the nostrils are very large. Horses with the above characteristics can safely be trusted anywhere, and very seldom need a whip or spur to get them to move along.

The most vicious and dangerous horses can be readily recognized from the fact that the head is bulged out between the eyes, with a sort of a Roman peak running from the middle of the head to the nostril. The head comes in on the top, very narrow between the eyes, extremely small eyes, sunken back toward the side of the head, and a Roman neck. This kind of a horse must be very closely watched, as they have some bad trait, such as kicking, balking, a tendency to run away, plunging, striking and the like.

In casting around for a horse, and observing the characteristics just enumerated, you will

have no trouble in picking an animal to your liking. Nature has been very kind in implanting the horse's disposition on his head, and can not be treated lightly or with any indifference.

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### **Things That Cause Horses to Balk.**

Some drivers harness their horses in a heavy wagon when they start to break them, thinking a horse cannot do much damage to a wagon. They will get into the wagon, crack the horse with the whip, and say, "Get up." The horse may probably lunge forward and go along nicely for awhile. He may work well for a few days. Then he may begin to balk.

Without examining a horse some drivers will whip him and try to make him go, but it is of no use. Such a driver will give up hope and put the horse in the stall for that day. The next day he will have the same trouble over again. The horse soon learns that when he balks he does not have to work, and this makes him the worst kind of a balky horse. If he balks, examine him to see if there are any sore spots where the harness may have rubbed him. If you find this the case buckle the harness away from the sore spots. You can then get into your wagon and ask him to get up; he will go forward, as nothing will be hurting him. When you get him home, get five cents worth of pulverized alum and dissolve it in a pint of water; rub it on the sore spots and it will harden them.

A good plan is to place all of the harness on the horse as tight as possible about one week before you harness him to a buggy or wagon. This will harden the places where the harness fits. It is not necessary to harness a horse to the heaviest wagon you have. If you have no breaking carl

have a blacksmith make a pair of long and strong shafts. Place these in your buggy so that the horse can do no damage. You will find in another part of this book how Prof. Hagerling's shafts are made, or they can be purchased from the inventor for seven dollars. By using a light rig you get less balking and not so many sore spots.

It is not a good thing to put a severe bit in a horse's mouth when breaking him, nor is it wise to pull on the lines when you ask him to go. Slacken the lines and give him his head. Don't allow the horse to pull with the bit instead of with the trace. More horses are made balky in this way than in any other.

If a horse braces his legs in a balky position, crack him on the legs with the whip and say, "stand straight." Compel him to stand squarely on four legs before you ask him to go.

We also have some who cause their horses to balk by driving them too fast the first time or two they hitch them up and place them upon the road. I mean by this, that if your horses should stop in the road and refuse to go, don't do as the majority of drivers do, but let him take his time and treat him with kindness. Most drivers, in handling a balky animal, get the idea into their heads that as soon as a balky horse has been started he must be driven as fast and as hard as possible in order to break him of this habit. This is not the case. Practice of this kind will make him all the more balky. The second time he makes a stop with you, after he has been treated in this manner, you will find that he is a great deal more obstinate and much harder to start. Why? Because he has been tired out, leg worry, completely pumped out of wind, and feels that he has been misused; where, on the other hand, if he had been



started and driven easily from his balk he would soon have learned to forget the habit, perhaps entirely. Driving your balky horse as hard as he can be driven only wears him out and makes him more contrary in this respect. Kindness and easy driving is the secret of breaking a horse of this habit and getting the best service out of him. Put yourself in the place of the horse, and after you had refused to do something and then agreed to try it have some one over you with a whip or other means of persuasion to keep you at the job. How much longer you would work if you were treated with kindness. The same applies in the case of the horse.

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### **How to Break Balky Horses.**

There are quite a number of different methods of training balky horses. There are many kinds of balky horses. Some will stand and turn the head around to one side as much as to say, "I absolutely refuse to pull the weight of your hat if you command me to." When you have a horse of that disposition, take both lines in one hand, but keep a firm grip on that line on the side that the horse's head is turned towards you and make him bring his head back to his side as far as possible. After you have your horse's head as far back as you can draw it, pick up your whip and tap him on the end of his nostrils very lightly, at the same moment ask him what he wants or how he likes it. Keep him in that position and tap his nostril until you think he has enough. Then slacken the line that you are holding with a firm grip and pull his head around to the other side a little. The moment you pull his head around with the other line say to him, "Get up, sir!" with a firm voice. Sometimes a crack of

the whip will assist you in getting your horse started after you have straightened his head out, and sometimes it will not. If he refuses to do this, repeat the same lesson, and tap him on the end of his nostrils a little harder every time you repeat it. You will find that when he begins to learn that he is getting punished for turning his head around to one side, he will soon break himself of that habit.

Now, when you have a horse that will stand with all four legs stretched out and it is almost impossible for two men to pull him off his feet, just place a bridle and harness saddle on him. Pass your lines through the tugs, step directly back of your horse with the whip and lines, and say to him, "Get up!" Use a loud and firm voice, and at the same time give him a crack with the whip on the hind legs. If he refuses to move, tie a rope around his neck and pass the rope through the mouth and back through the loop that is around his neck. Have some one to assist you. Tell your assistant to stand about ten feet away from the horse, with a firm grip on the rope. Then step back of your horse with the lines and whip, saying, "Get up!" The moment you say this strike the horse's hind legs with the whip. Have your assistant instructed to give your horse a very sudden jerk with the rope he is holding. Say the words get up, crack the horse with the whip, and have the rope jerked all at the same time. You will find that it will surprise your horse so suddenly that he will not only move forward, but he will make a lunge to try to get away from that spot. After you have your horse started do not allow your assistant to keep pulling on the rope. Tell him to step back of the horse. When he stops again use the word whoa. Make

your horse think you stopped him. Allow your horse to stand for a short time. Then ask him to get up. If he refuses to go, repeat the same lesson until you have accomplished your point.

When you see your horse is getting too warm, take him to a shady spot and allow him to cool off for an hour or so. Then begin your work over again.

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### **Compelling the Horse to go to the Right or Left When he Wishes to go to the Left or Right.**

We find that some horses have the very bad habit of not answering to the directions given them by the reins in regard to turning to the right or left. Some of them persist in turning to the left when directed to the right, and vice versa. Now, I have a very simple but most effective method of effecting a cure in this case.

Hitch your horse to the buggy in the usual manner, taking with you some person in the buggy as an assistant. Drive the horse into a lot of sufficient size to drive him in a circle. Drive the horse around the lot in a circle to the right. If he refuses to go and will not answer to the strain upon the right line, follow the directions here given closely to effect a cure. Step out of the buggy yourself, leaving your assistant in the buggy. Take the right line and pull it through the harness saddle ring, leaving the left line in its proper position and in the hands of your assistant in the buggy, so that he can guide the horse with that line while you are working upon him with the right line. Then with your line step away from your horse about ten feet. In this position, line in hand, tell your assistant in

the buggy to command the horse to go ahead, with the command of get up, accompanied with a light tap of the whip. As soon as the command is given, give the line in your hand a sudden jerk. Do not step in front of your horse while going through these operations. After you have the horse started make him walk in a circle about twelve times and then, putting the strain on both lines, have your assistant give the horse the command to stop by using the word whoa. Walk to your horse and reward him by patting him on the shoulder. After he has been allowed to stand a short time, tell your assistant to ask your horse to go. If he does not go, give him no warning, but a very sudden jerk with the lines. If you do this the horse soon learns that if he will not obey you he will be punished. Then get in the buggy yourself and try to drive the horse around in a circle to the right. If he refuses to go, repeat the above, but be a little more severe. Repeat this lesson until you have taught your horse and gained your point. To make your horse make a left circle give him the same lesson with the left line that you have done with the right.

If these instructions are followed as I explain them any horse may be taught and broken of this bad habit.

## How to Make a Balky Horse Work.

When your horse balks in a light buggy and will not pull, try to start him by leading him by the lines. If he fails to start by pulling on the lines, take the buggy whip and tap him on the back part of the front legs between his elbow and knee. He will start to dance, and in short time he will learn that as long as he stays in one place he will be punished. If that fails to start him, walk up, take hold of him a little above his nostrils and close down on same. This prevents his breathing, and when he finds out he is getting short of breath he will begin to shake his head and try to get away in order to regain his breath. When he begins to fight your hand away from his nostrils loosen your hold on him, take hold of the lines, give him a sudden jerk, and say, "Get up." Do not try to hold his nostrils until he falls down for the want of air. Never hold the breath from your horse too long, as I do not believe in punishing a horse too severely. If the above fails, sit up in your buggy very firmly. Take both lines in your left hand and pull the right line towards you so that the horse's head will be pulled around to his shoulder, looking directly at the driver. Then take a whip and tap him on the end of his nostrils. For the first two or three times tap him lightly, and then tap him harder. Slacken your lines and pull his head around to his left side with the left line, and say, "Get up!" If he does not want to start the first time repeat the lesson, but be more severe each time. When you undertake this be sure that you have a strong pair of shafts,



as the horse may twist, balk and then throw himself. When this method fails, take a rope twenty feet long. Tie a knot in one end. Two feet from the knot make a loop. Place the rope over the neck of your horse, pass the tight knot through the loop, and draw the loop tight so the tight knot cannot slip out. You then have a loop around your horse's neck that cannot choke him. Use a strap on the rings of your bit, which will make a chin strap. Then run your twenty foot rope through the chin strap. Have a boy or man stand directly in front, or a little to the side, of the horse holding the end of the rope. The driver in the buggy should count two and say to the horse, "Get up, sir!" at the same time giving the horse a crack with the whip and having your assistant pull the rope. Never pull steadily on the rope, as your strength is not equal to that of the horse. Pull the rope in sudden jerks. By doing this you wear the horse out. It is best to jerk him to the right and then to the left. By doing so you compel him to move. He finally gets tired of being pulled by the head and will start to walk at your command.

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### **How to Make a Balky Horse Work Under the Saddle.**

When your horse is balky under the saddle and will not go the way you want him to, hold his nostrils with your hand and hold his breath until he begins to fight for air. Turn him in the direction that you wish him to go, give him a tap with the whip and tell him to get up. If he hesitates, take his breath away again, the same as before. Give him another sharp crack with the whip and tell him to get up. If he starts and goes in the direction you wish him to, reward him. Say to

him, "You have done just exactly what I asked you to do." Speak to your horse as you would talk to a person. By speaking to your horse the same as you would to a person he will begin to learn everything you say to him. I believe some horses have more sense than a great many people.

When the above fails, draw his head around towards you with the left line. Make him turn around to the left a dozen times, or until he gets dizzy. Slacken the left line and pull him to the right. Start him in the direction that you wish him to go, give him a tap with the whip on the hind quarters and say "Get up!" at the same time. If he does not go in the direction you want him to go try it again, but whirl him around a little longer. This plan works well.

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### **Making a Balky Horse Work in Double Harness**

When you have a balky horse harnessed up beside a well broken horse and he refuses to go forward when you ask him to, place around his body, close to his hips, a rope 10 feet long and make a slip-knot in it so you can draw it tight. Fasten the other end of the rope to the true horse's collar. Have the rope tight enough so that when the well-broken horse begins to pull he will draw it still tighter. Get into your wagon, pick up the lines and tell the true horse to get up, tapping him with the whip. The true horse will start, drawing the loop tight around the balky horse's body. When the balky horse finds that the rope is getting tight he will soon go forward.

Do not sit on the same side of the wagon that the balky horse is hitched to, as he may kick when the rope tightens up. Keep your eye on his

heels when giving this lesson. If you wish to find out how severe this system is, try it on your family broken horse and you will be likely to see some fun.

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### **To Break a Balker that Walks Backwards, Kicks and Fights the Whip.**

Place on your horse a halter, surcingle and foot-strap on the right front leg. Lead your horse to a nice soft spot and throw him about ten times. (You will find in another part of this book how to lay your horse down.) After you have thrown him these number of times, put a bridle on his head. Take a rope about 20 feet long and pass it through the lower ring on the surcingle, down through the ring that is on the foot-strap, back through the surcingle ring and tie it. Run the lines through the lower side rings in the surcingle, take the whip and lines in your right hand and the rope that is in the surcingle in the left hand, step back of your horse and tell him to get up. If he fails to move crack him on the hind legs with the whip. If he balks and tries to kick you, pull on the rope. Compel him to stand on three legs. After you have his front leg up, give him three severe cracks on the hind legs with the whip, then slacken the rope and tell your horse to get up. If he will not go, but still balks, do the same thing over.

After you have your horse so that he will move forward at your bidding, place a breast strap and trace on him, get a rope 20 feet long and tie each end of the rope in the holes of the trace. Ask some one who is standing near by to take hold of the rope that is fastened to the trace. Then again ask the horse to get up. If he does not move, give him a crack with the whip. If he starts to back, pull on the rope fastened to the

surcingle. Tell the man who is holding the rope fastened to the trace to pull lightly the moment you ask your horse to go ahead. When the horse pulls a little of the man's weight tell the man to pull a little harder on the trace. After the horse has pulled the weight of one man, make him stop at the word whoa. When you use that word, make him stop right then and there. Don't allow your horse to go further. Make him understand that you are his master.

Never work your horse more than an hour at a time. After working him for an hour put him in the stable for a rest, then work him again the same as you did before. Do this three or four times a day. In the evening harness your horse to a light rig and you will find your horse pretty well trained. The next morning give him another lesson the same as before, harness him to your buggy and he will start off without any trouble.

When you undertake to break any balky horse never lose your temper, nor make any false motions, nor lie to your horse. Don't overwork yourself. Let your horse do all the work. When he gets tired and finds you are his master he will soon give in. Always be patient when training a horse and you will gain a great victory.

I have been asked the question almost every day, "Can all balky horses be broken?" I will say there is not a balky horse living that cannot be trained if he is worked properly. I will also say that I would not like to have you think that all balky horses can be broken in one day. It requires sometimes a week or two weeks. It all depends upon what kind of a driver the balky horse has to educate him. If the balky horse has a balky driver he will never be trained, as we have more balky drivers than we have balky horses. I know every man cannot be perfect. It makes no differ-

once how balky a driver a man may be, if he will follow my system of handling horses he will meet with great success. Always reward a horse that has done what you commanded him to do.

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### **Balkers that Lie Down or Throw Themselves.**

Some horses lie down when they are balking, or throw themselves. When you have this kind of a horse, don't try to get him up by beating him with a hickory club, a barrel stave or a fence rail, or tie a chain around his neck and fasten a team of horses to it. Instead of this, kneel down on one knee close to your horse's head, placing your hand on the ground if you wish a resting place. Keep your hands off of his neck. Blow in the horse's ear and sometimes he will be up in a few seconds. When this fails tap him on the ear or on the leg below the fetlock at the coronet or on the end of the nostril, tapping a little harder each time you repeat it. When this fails raise his nostrils up in the air and pour some water into them. You will find that the horse will not stay on the ground very long. If this fails hold his nostrils shut, cutting off his breath, and he will fight for air. If he does not get up saturate a handkerchief with ammonia and hold it to his nostrils. Don't place your hand on the horse for a resting place and do not keep the handkerchief on his nostrils too long, as he might get used to the ammonia and stay on the ground. When your horse is up reward him by patting him on the shoulder.

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### **Breaking a Horse from Pulling Back.**

A pull-back horse is not a very desirable horse to own, as he will make you miserable every



time you are compelled to tie him and leave him alone, as you do not know when he will break the hitching-strap and run away. On such horses I have used the following method with great success: Place on your horse a strong halter. Take a rope about 15 feet long; throw one end over the horse's back, reach under his body and take hold of the end of the rope and pull it towards you. Make a slip-knot in the end. Take the other end of the rope and pass it through the slip-knot and then between the front legs and up through the chin-strap of halter. Push the rope that is around the horse's body back to the hips as far as possible, with the slip-knot under his body. Draw it up a trifle, but not too tight, as the horse may jump. After you have this completed, tie the horse to a stout post. Take paper, umbrellas, flags, tin pans, etc., and shake them in front of the horse. Suddenly compel him to pull back. Do not hurt your horse with the objects you use to frighten him. You will find the moment he pulls back the loop that is around his body will tighten up. The horse will feel this probably quicker than the man who is operating on him finds it out. When he finds that something hurts him when he pulls back he will go forward, and he will almost climb the hitching-post in order to get relief.

Continue this lesson until he stops pulling back, and repeat it two or three times a day for six days. If you carry out the above properly and are very firm with your horse, you are bound to break the horse from pulling back.

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### **Another Easy Method to Keep the Horse from Pulling Back.**

Take a small cotton rope about 10 or 12 feet in length. Fasten a metal ring about a foot from

one end of this rope. At this end of the rope fasten a snap of sufficient size to take the ring. Now, when the snap is fastened into the ring it will form a loop in the rope. Pass the portion of the rope between the ring and snap under the horse's tail and snap the snap onto the ring, making a loop around the horse's tail similar to the crupper. Pass the other end of the rope through the ring in the harness saddle and also through the ring in the bit and tie the rope to a stout post. Let your horse stand. The moment he pulls back the rope will tighten around his tail and cause some pain. When he finds that pulling back always causes this pain he will give up the idea of pulling back. This method will effect a cure on the majority of horses, but in some cases it will not be effective. The trial will cost but little and is worth testing.

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### **What You Can Accomplish With Your Horse by Whirling Him Around With His Head and Tail.**

When you have a horse that is hard to bridle, put a halter on him and have some one help you hold the bridle so it can be handed to you when you call for it. Then take hold of the halter in your left hand, and the tail with your right hand. Draw tail and head together as close as possible and whirl the horse around until he becomes dizzy. Then stop short and with a firm voice say to your horse, "Stand!" Take the bridle as quickly as possible and place it on your horse's head and repeat the word, "Stand!" Practice this method six or eight times a day for a week or so, until you have attained success in easily bridling the horse

## **How to Get a Shaft-Shier in the Shafts.**

When you have a horse that is hard to get into the shafts, have some one hold up the shafts, then whirl the horse by his head and tail, as previously explained. When you are about to stop turning, see that the tail end of the horse is towards the shafts and say to the horse, "Stand!" Then tell the assistant to bring the shafts over the horse's back as quickly as possible. The operator with a rein in his left hand should take a shaft in his right hand, and the helper should stand on the right side of the horse with a shaft in his left hand and a rein in his right hand. Rub the shafts on the sides of the horse until the horse is satisfied that he is not going to be hurt. Then take the horse out of the shafts and repeat the lesson until he will stand and not jump around while you are putting him in the shafts. This is a perfect remedy for a shaft shier. The best and easiest time to gain this point is after you have taken a long drive.

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## **Whip Breaking, or Teaching the Horse to Come to You When You Enter His Box Stall.**

When you have a horse that is a little unruly when you enter his box stall, one that turns his heels towards you, not allowing you to get to his head to place the bridle or halter on him, take a buggy whip in your right hand and halter or bridle in your left hand. Enter the stall and say to your horse, "Come here!" If he refuses to turn his head around towards you, give him a crack on the hind legs with the whip, saying at the same time, "Come here!" Continue this until he turns his head towards you. Don't fail to reward him when he has done the right thing.

Be sure to see that the horse has plenty of space in the stall, so that you will have room to get away from his heels if he kicks at you when you tap him with the whip. This he is very likely to do. If the stall is not large enough for you to operate in, stand at the stable door. By standing at the box stall door you can get away from his heels when he lets fly with his hind legs. You can easily break this bad habit if you carry out these instructions.

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### **Stopping the Horse from Pawing in the Stable**

Some horses are in the habit of pawing in the stable. In order to break this annoying habit, buckle a strap large enough to go around the horse's leg above the knee. Then fasten on this strap a chain about a foot long with a small piece of wood on the end of the chain. When he starts to paw the chain with the piece of wood annoy him. This device will surely stop his pawing habit.

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### **Teaching the Horse to Lie Down.**

Put on your horse's head a halter with a rope about 8 feet long. Place around his body a surcingle and put a foot-strap on the right front leg. Now take a rope about 10 feet long and tie it in the ring of the foot-strap. Pass this rope over the horse's back and then take the halter rope and pass the end through the top ring of the surcingle and back through the halter. Take your position on the left side of the horse; take the halter rope in your left hand and the rope that is fastened to the foot-strap running over the back in your right hand. Tell your horse to move up a step, and when he does this pull on the rope that is in your right hand and draw his foot up to the body. Then

pull on the halter rope and bring his head around to one side as far as you can, and, pressing your weight against his side, say to him, "Lie down, sir!" Repeat these words until you have your horse down.

When he is down don't forget to keep his head pulled up to one side. If you allow him to have his head free for the first few minutes after you lay him down, you will find that he will not stay there very long, but will soon be up. After he is down step close, pat him and say, "This is what we call lying down." When he has become a little quiet test him to see if he will try to rise by allowing his head to be free. Slacken your halter rope just a particle. If you find he is behaving himself, give him a little more rope until his head is on the ground. When he makes any attempt to get up pull his head back quickly and say, "Lie down!" in a very firm voice. Repeat this until he stops trying to get up, until you are ready to have him up. Don't keep him down more than 10 or 20 minutes at a time. When you lay your horse down don't lay him in a cinder pile or any rough place. Try to find some smooth place, such as a clay or grassy spot, and you will accomplish this trick without much difficulty.

After you have your horse so that he will lie down without much trouble, use a small whip on his front legs. Pull his head down with the halter rope and say, "Lie down, sir!" If he refuses to draw his legs in and kneel on them, it will be necessary to repeat the above lesson until he finds that he must do as you command him, that is, lie down just by the motion of the whip to his front legs and the words "Lie down!" It requires a week or two, sometimes a little longer, to teach this trick. It all depends upon the trainer handling the horse. Don't be cruel, but be firm and the horse will soon learn that your word is law.

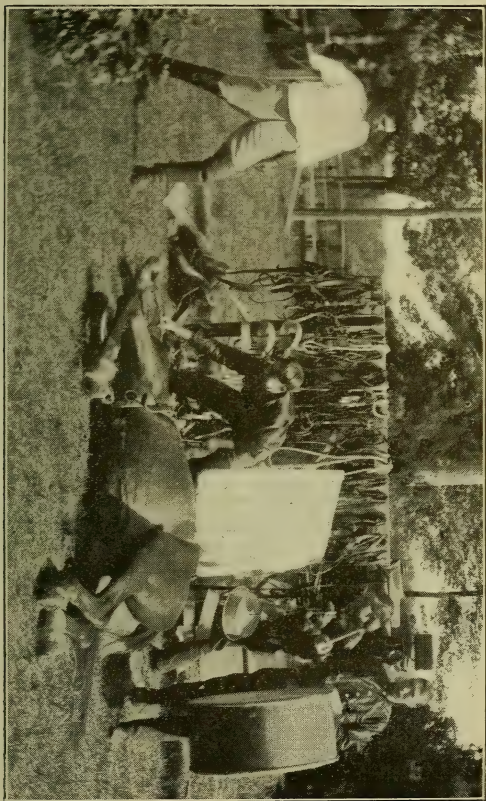
## **A Different and Much Safer Way to Lay the Horse Down.**

Put on your horse a strong halter. The halter rope does not need to be as long as that used in the other method. Place around the body a surcingle and put a foot-strap on the right front leg. Take a strap about a foot long with a buckle on one end and pass this strap through the ring of the foot-strap. Raise the leg up towards the body and pass the strap through the lower ring on the surcingle. Then buckle the ends of the strap together. Take a rope 15 feet long and about half an inch thick and tie one end of it on the left side of the top ring of the surcingle., and pass the other end of the rope through the chin-strap of the halter. Then bring the rope back through the top ring in the surcingle. Now step away from your horse about 10 feet and pull on the rope drawing his head around to one side. Say to him, "Lie down!" Repeat this until you have your horse down. Now, if your horse should happen to rare up and fall backwards, slacken the rope and free his head so he will not fall on his neck while his head is drawn around to one side. Be careful to watch this one point. If he happens to fall on the wrong side allow him to get up, and repeat the lesson until he will lie down on the right side. When he is down, work on him the same as in the previous lesson.

When you wish to get your horse up, unbuckle the strap connecting the foot-strap and surcingle, and allow him the freedom of his head. This gives him the full use of his legs and head and he can get up without difficulty.



## What You Can Accomplish With Your Horse While You Have Him Lying Down.



When you have a horse that is very nervous, afraid of different objects, etc., lay him down and

have a couple of men bring to you different objects to shake and rattle about your horse while you are holding the halter rope that passes through the surcingle and halter. When he makes any attempt to get up pull his head back as far as possible. Tell him you are not going to hurt him. Take an ordinary wash boiler, tin pans, dish pan, bed sheet, etc., and rattle and shake them about the horse until he is satisfied he is not going to be hurt. If he is afraid of the crack of the whip you may also crack the whip around him or bring up to him any objects while he is down. Do this until he will lie perfectly quiet.

After you have him conquered on the ground with the objects that have frightened him, allow him to get up. Then test him again with the same objects. If he shies from them, lay him down again and repeat the same lesson on the ground. Repeat this until you have gained your point.

### **Stopping the Horse from Biting.**

Some horses have the habit of biting or nipping while being cleaned. Sometimes while standing close to them they will nip you. Some are called man-eaters. When you have a horse that will nip at you while he is being cleaned, stand beside him with the curry comb in one hand and a small stick in the other, but don't let the horse see the stick. Rub the curry comb on the horse at the spot that generally causes him to bite, but keep your eye on him when he reaches for you with his teeth. Tap him on the end of his nostril with the stick as quickly as possible and at the same time say "Stop that!" in a very firm voice. By using this method your horse will soon learn that nipping is a habit that he must give up or else be punished for it. When your horse is in the habit of biting when standing close to him, tie him to a stout post with a good halter. Stand beside him with a

stick concealed in your hand and wait for him to nip at you. Then do the same as you would for a horse that bites while cleaning him. For an extremely bad biter or man-eater, one that with his mouth wide open will chase you out of the box-stall, it is well to place the horse in a twenty-four foot pen six feet high. Get a thirty-eight calibre revolver. Load it with blank cartridges. Enter the pen with the revolver in the left hand and a good raw hide whip in the right hand. At the same time crack the whip in the air, drawing the horse's attention. If he comes at you with his mouth open, shoot one of the blank cartridges in the air close to the horse. When he turns his quarters towards you crack him on the hind legs with the whip and say, "Come here!" Now if he comes at you wildly and you see that there is no stop to him, let him have a little of the powder and he will soon stop running at you. When he comes towards you slowly meet him half way, but keep your revolver pointed ahead of you and let him smell the smoke close to the barrel. In a short time you will be able to lead him or handle your horse anywhere without much trouble. Repeat this lesson if necessary until you have your horse under perfect control.

Another simple method to use on biting horses is an electric battery. Get an electric battery, having some one to assist you in operating it. Stand beside your horse with the ends of the battery wires in one hand. Rub your horse on the spot that will cause him to bite. When he nips at you, bring the ends of the battery wires towards his nostrils and give him a slight shock, but remember to be on your guard when the wires touch his nostrils so he cannot kick or strike you when he receives the sudden shock. This is a very simple method to break the horse from biting if it is carried out properly.

## **How to Saddle or Harness a Horse That Strikes Viciously With His Front Legs.**

When you have a horse that fights with his front legs, take a rope about 30 feet long. Double the rope, step on the left side of the horse and throw the rope under his body. Have some one on the right side of the horse to pick up the end of the rope you throw under. You keep hold of your end of the rope. Then both raise the rope and step in front of the horse, keeping the rope close to the horse's arm so he cannot get his legs over it. Pass the two ends of the rope through the other part of the rope where it makes its turn. Give a fast and steady pull, forming a loop around the horse's two front legs. Keep pulling on the rope. If you do not keep a steady pull he will soon fight his front legs out of the rope and you will have to do the work over again. After you have both front legs fastened together, step to the left side of the horse with the rope close to his hind legs. By keeping the rope close to his hind legs you protect the man that is putting the saddle or harness on the horse from being kicked.

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## **A Fighting Horse, or Head Shier; The Cause and Cure.**

Many of my readers doubtless have horses that strike viciously with their front legs, and very decidedly fight to ward off any attempt made to take hold of the head. The fault lies, in a great many cases, nowhere other than in the teeth. A veterinary should be called in to thoroughly examine the teeth, or should you care to inspect them yourself, throw the horse down and open his mouth to see whether there are any sharp projecting molars or sharp projecting

points on the molars. Should the canine teeth be there, examine them for tartar, and if not, look at the gums for a swelling or inflammation where the teeth are to come. The projecting molars grow long and tapering and grind out the opposite jaw teeth, thereby working their way into the jaw bone. These teeth should be cut off with the molar cutter and then filed smooth on the edges. The sharp projecting points are found on the inside of the lower molar and outside of the upper molar. They vary in size, some being small and blunt, while others are long and very thin and sharp. The injury they work will be in proportion to their length, thinness and sharpness of the points. When you find such a state of affairs with your horse's teeth, take a float and file the points off. The point should be filed almost as smooth as a billiard ball.

The canine teeth come between the ages of 4 and 5 1-2 years. While they are making their appearance the gums become red, hard, inflamed and very sore. To relieve the pain incident thereto, take a knife and cut crucial incisions through the gums down to the coming teeth. In this respect the horse is somewhat like a child. When the child begins to cut its teeth the gums become very sore, and if the gums are touched the least bit the child will fight your hand away in order to protect the inflamed or sore gums. Should the horse have his canine teeth, closely scrutinize the teeth for tartar, which usually accumulates around the teeth; the tartar sometimes gathers so thick that it causes inflammation in the gums. The tartar should be scraped off of the teeth with a gouge. Therefore, always bear in mind that when you have a fighting or striking horse, the trouble, as a general rule, is in the horse's teeth.



## How to Stop a Run-away Horse.

When your horse is getting ready to run away, sit in your buggy very firmly, take both lines in your right hand and reach out with your left hand and take a very firm and tight hold of the left line, giving your horse a sudden jerk with this line. Keep his head pulled around to his left side. By doing so you stop your horse from getting started to run away. When you pull his head around to the left side use the word "Whoa" at the same time. You will then draw his attention away from the object that he is frightened at. If you cannot pull his head around to one side in time before he gets started to run away, hold to him as steadily as you can. Keep your eyes ahead of your horse and guide him so he will not run into anything that is in front of him. I would advise you to keep shouting, "Look out ahead!" so the people that are ahead of you will know that you are coming and keep out of your way, and stop the wagons and cars that are about to cross over your path at the street corners. Never lose your nerve. Keep up courage. When your nerve is gone it will cause weakness, and the slightest turn your horse makes will cause you to fall out of your buggy. Never jump out of your rig when your horse is running away; stay with him as long as he lasts. There are more people killed or crippled by jumping than by staying until the horse gets tired and stops.



## **The Last Resort to Stop a Horse from Running Away.**

Horses that are in the habit of running away in many cases can be cured of this habit by cutting away or drawing the first lower molar. This takes away the firm support for the bit, which will then draw directly against the angle of the mouth. It is always best to use this as a last resort, however, after having tried other means mentioned in other parts of this book. Should an examination show the edges of the molars to be rough, it is best to dress them down smoothly.

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## **Making a Horse Proud When You Wish to Sell Him.**

Tie the horse in a stall. Stand beside your horse and rattle a chain at him, also tapping him with the chain to get him a little excited. After you have him worked up, place the chain in your buggy so you can rattle it with your feet. Then harness your horse to a buggy. When you want him to show style, kick the chain and he will look as though he were worth twice the amount that you are asking for him.

For race horses that are hard to get to start while scoring you can use the chain in the above manner to good advantage. Tap the horse a few times in the stall. Then take him out on the track. Have some one stand beside the track with the chain in his hand and when the driver turns the horse around have the man rattle the chain. The horse will think of the punishment he received in the stall with the chain. You will have little difficulty in starting the horse after he hears the rattling of the chain.

## Teaching the Horse to Carry a Handkerchief.

Place the handkerchief in your horse's mouth between his upper and lower front teeth. Hold his mouth shut and say, "Carry the handkerchief." You will find that he will try hard to get it out of his mouth, by working his tongue against it. When he does this press on his upper and lower lips a little harder until he stops trying to get the handkerchief out of his mouth. Make him hold it for a short time. Then take it. Repeat the lesson until he understands what you want him to do. After he has learned this it will take only a little more time and patience to make him take the handkerchief out of your hand or pocket when you command him to do so. It sometimes requires a week or a month to get the horse to do this properly.

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## Teaching a Donkey to Buck and Throw a Person off his Back when the Person Tries to Ride Him.



Take a rope about ten feet long and tie it around the donkey's body. Push it back towards

his hips as far as possible. Take hold of the other end of the rope and give sudden jerks. When the rope tightens up the donkey will begin to buck, that is, if he has any life or "ginger" in him. Don't make him buck longer than ten minutes at a time. If you work on the animal too long he will soon get tired of bucking, therefore, the shorter the lessons you give him the quicker you will have a bucking donkey. After he does his bucking "stunt" properly, place a boy on his back. Use no saddle and have only a halter on the donkey's head. Start the donkey, and if he refuses to buck prick him in the flank with a pin. When he bucks four or five times tell the boy to fall off if the donkey has not already thrown him off. Then allow the animal to rest ten minutes and repeat the lesson. You will find that when the donkey learns that he is throwing some one off of his back he will begin to like the sport, and it will soon be almost impossible for any one to stay on his back without a saddle or bridle.

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### **Teaching a Horse to Count With His Front Leg.**

With a pin prick the horse between the knee and elbow on the back part of the left arm. Say to him, "Tell me how many days in the week you want your master to work." Keep pricking him until he raises his front leg. When he does so pat him on the shoulder and say, "You have done all right," and repeat this again and again until he will stamp his foot two or three times. Reward him again. Then begin again and keep counting with every strike he makes until he counts up to seven. Brace up and pat him on the shoulder. Practice this for three or four times a day for 15 minutes at a time. Use this method six days. When you are working on the front leg

with the pin, be careful that the horse does not strike you with his hind leg. It sometimes makes the horse a little angry and he will try to reach you with his hind leg. If he kicks at you give him a sudden jerk with the line or halter rope and say, "Stop it!" Be careful. Talk firmly and make the horse understand that you are his master. Don't give up until you have gained your point.

After you have accomplished these tricks (counting, yes and no), take your horse out to your lady friends and show them what a smart horse you have. Say to your horse, "Tell me how many days in the week you want your master to work." Point the butt end of the whip to his arm and have him count to seven. Then straighten up and say to him, "How many days in the week do you want to work?" Point the whip to his withers and he will shake his head, meaning none. Then say, "I suppose you want your master to work all the time?" Point the whip to his breast and he will bring his head down for yes. You can then ask him if he received a large quantity of corn or oats for breakfast; point the whip to his withers and he will give the answer no. You can then ask your horse how many ears of corn he wants for his dinner, at the same time keeping the whip to his arm. Let him count twenty or thirty, take the whip from his arm and say, "Do you want a bushel or two?" Put the whip to his breast and he will bow for yes. You can have a great deal of fun with your horse and your friends will think you have a very intelligent horse.

## **Teaching a Horse to Shake His Head for the Word "No."**

Take hold of the halter, but do not pull too hard, that the horse cannot shake his head. Prick the horse just above the withers slightly with a pin. He will shake his head, and when he does so reward him by patting him on the shoulder. Repeat this again and again until he will shake his head by merely seeing the motion of your hand or butt end of your whip towards his withers. After you have taught him to shake his head by the motion of your hand or whip, take him to your friends and ask the horse some such questions as, "Do you like this bunch around here?" Bring your hand or butt end of the whip towards his withers, but so the people will not see what you are doing. He will shake his head and your audience will think you have a very intelligent animal. To teach this trick requires from a day to a week, practicing it 15 minutes each time for three times a day. Some horses are more easily taught than others.

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## **Teaching a Horse to Bow His Head for the Word "Yes."**

To teach a horse to bow his head for the word "yes," take a pin and prick him on the breast until he will bring his head down to his breast. Then reward him for it by patting him on the shoulder, telling him he has done all right. Then prick him again the same as before, and continue doing this until the horse will bow his head when he sees the motion of your hand or whip towards his breast. You will find that the horse will try to back up and get away from the pin, but when he does so, pull on the halter and say to him, "Come here!" or you may use the word "Stand!" Then walk to his side and prick him again, but make

him stand until he does as you wish. While working on your horse for this point, say to him, "I suppose you would like to have something to eat, wouldn't you?" or you may say to him, "Do you like your master?" or ask any question you please that can be answered with a nod of the head while working on him. This trick is very easy to teach the horse. It only requires a little time and patience to accomplish it.

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### **Teaching the Horse to Turn Around on One Front Leg.**

Place on your horse a surcingle or harness saddle. Then fasten a foot-strap to his left front leg. Take a rope two feet long. Pass one end through the ring on the foot-strap and tell the horse to raise his leg up or pull it towards his body. Pass the rope through the ring in the surcingle or through the belly-band of the driving saddle and tie the ends of the rope together. Take hold of the halter rope, or lines, if you have a bridle on him; have a short whip in your hand; give the horse a tap on the hind quarters; pull his head a little towards you, and say to him, "I want you to turn around on one foot." At the same time tap him on the front leg that you have tied up, so that when you ask him to turn around on one foot you will not have much trouble in making him raise his foot. When trying to make him turn around on one foot, after you have him so he will raise his leg without the use of the rope, you can get on his back and say to him, "I want you to turn around on one foot," and at the same moment tap him with the whip on the left leg. Give the horse this lesson about two or three times a day, 15 minutes each time, for six days, and you will find that you have taught him a neat trick.



## **How the Horse is Taught to get in Position for a Lady to Mount.**

There may be various methods in vogue for teaching a horse to get in a position so that a lady can mount him. The least troublesome and most effective way to accomplish this is to teach your horse to stretch out by placing on his head the training bridle. This training bridle will make the horse or colt do your bidding in a comparatively short time, and with less trouble than any other method. If you have no training bridle, you can place on his head a halter and double the end of the halter rope that is fastened to the halter, pass it through or above the chin strap of the halter, then pass the rope through the mouth and take hold of the other end of the rope and draw it tight enough so that it will not slip out of his mouth. By using the halter rope in that manner it will act almost as severe as the training bridle. Now step in front of the horse, reach down and take hold of his right front leg and bring it out about a half a foot and place it on the ground. Then take hold of the left front leg and do the same as you did with his right leg, and at the same time you are bringing his legs forward say to him, "Stretch out!" By constantly repeating these words to him while you are working on the horse, you are impressing it on his mind that he will soon learn the meaning of your words, "Stretch out!" After you have both of his legs stretched out, reward him for it by patting him on the shoulder. Now, then, reach down and take hold of his right and left legs again and compel him to stretch a little further, until you have the horse appear as though he was a hobby horse.

When teaching him this trick you will find that he will also move his back legs forward when

you draw the front legs forward. In order to prevent this, place in your right hand a small whip and take in your left hand the training bridle rope, or halter rope. Now, when he moves forward with his back legs, while you are working on the front legs, give him a tap with the whip on the front part of his hind legs, and at the same time you do that give him a slight jerk with the rope and use the word "Stand!" After you have him so that he will stretch out for you without much trouble, you can tap him with the whip on the back part of the front legs, between the knee and the fetlock, and at the same time you tap the horse with the whip use the words, "Stretch out!" It is best to work on the one leg until he has placed it forward, and then on the other leg. If the horse doesn't do as you command him to do when you tap him with the whip, don't lose your self-control and commence to whip and jerk him, but reach down and take hold of the front legs and draw them forward as you have done heretofore. To accomplish this trick it requires at least three lessons a day. You should never work the horse over fifteen minutes at any one time, for the simple reason that to stretch out for too long a time is a strain on him.

This trick can be very easily accomplished in a week or two at the most, by closely following the rules just mentioned. When you wish to get on his back, stand alongside of the horse, pat him on the shoulder, place your left foot in the stirrup, raise yourself half way on the horse, then get down off of him again and reward him for it by again patting him, and repeat with this a few times. Now, should he make an attempt to stand up while you are in the act of mounting, get down from off of your saddle, tap him on the back part of his front legs and say to him in a firm tone of

voice, "Stretch out!" Now try and get in your saddle again. You will find that it will take but a very few lessons to keep him stretched out while you are getting on his back. When you want the horse to stretch out after you are through riding him, and wish to dismount, hold your lines tight, reach down with your whip and tap him on the back part of his front legs and say at the same time, "Stretch out!" You will find that your command will be obeyed without fail.

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### Teaching the Horse to "Spanish Walk," or as Some People Call It, "Cake Walk."



Teaching Prince, the 3-months-old Colt, to "Spanish Walk."

Place on your horse's head a riding bridle. Take a stick about a foot long, with about half dozen tacks driven through one end, so the sharp points of the tacks will protrude out on the other

side of the stick. Hold this stick in your right hand and stand on the left side of your horse. Take the bridle reins in your left hand and give your horse a prick with the tacks on the back of the left front leg between the knee and elbow. Continue this until he will raise the leg up and bring it down. When he does this for you, reward him by patting him on the shoulder. While you are pricking him, say to your horse, "Step high!" or you can say, "Spanish walk!" By using these words while pricking him he learns the meaning of the words, and after you have your horse trained he will know exactly what you want when you speak to him. When you have his left leg working properly, reach over to the right front leg and work on it the same as you have done with the left leg. When you have accomplished this with both front legs, have him step forward very slowly and tap him with the tacks first on one leg and then on the other. If he raises his legs properly as you command him to do, place a man on his back. Let him take the lines in his left hand, and pulling on the lines a little, drawing his head towards his breast. Don't allow the horse to walk fast. Place a small riding whip in his right hand and tell him to tap the horse on the back of the front legs with the whip, at the same time saying, "Step high!" or "Spanish walk!" If he refuses to do as commanded, it will be necessary for you to step beside him and prick the horse with the tacks until you have accomplished your point. When you begin to prick your horse watch his hind legs and be careful that he does not kick you while you are operating on his front legs. If he should happen to kick at you, give him a sudden jerk with the lines and tell him to stop it. It will also be easier to oper-

ate on your horse if you are beside a barn or a high fence so he cannot turn around and try to get away from the tacks while you are pricking him on his front legs. This trick cannot be accomplished in one day or a month. To have him working properly it sometimes requires six months. It all depends upon the horse and the trainer. Some horses will learn more quickly than others, and some trainers are a little more firm with their horses than others.

To teach the horse to "Spanish trot" after he will "Spanish walk" properly, take a firm grip on your lines with the left hand and pull the horse up. When he is about ready to step out with one of his front legs, tap him under the body and say, "Spanish trot!" With a few lessons such as I have just laid out for the "Spanish walk," after he has learned to "Spanish walk" properly, it will not take him long to learn to "Spanish trot."

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### **Teaching the Horse to Make a Funny Face.**

Place on your horse a halter or bridle. Take a pin, and take hold of halter rope or bridle lines. Stand on the left side of your horse with the pin in your left hand. Prick the horse between the two nostrils about two inches from the lower part of the upper lip and at the same time say, "Make a funny face." Repeat this funny face lesson quite often. He will try to pull his head away when you are pricking him, but stay with him; tell him to stand; talk firmly to him; and after he has shown you a sign of raising his upper lip, don't forget to reward him for it by patting him on the shoulder. This trick requires plenty of time and lots of patience. Don't give up until you have accomplished your point. Practice this

three times a day, 15 minutes each time, for five or six days. Then you can take him out to your lady friends and show them what a smart horse you have. Say "I want you to show the ladies what kind of a face they make when they see their sweetheart out with another girl." Point to the horse's nostrils and he will raise his head and turn up his upper lip. You will have a barrel of fun with the ladies. They will think you have the smartest horse in town and tell all the other ladies to come around and see that funny horse.

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### **Demonstrating and Explaining How You Can Make a Pedestal at Very little Cost, and how to Educate the Horse or Colt to Stand Upon Same.**

Get a shoe box about four feet long, a foot and a half high and two feet wide. Nail an extra top to it so the horse will not break through the box when he steps upon it. Then take two boards about eight inches wide and two and a half feet high. Nail one of these boards on each side of the box about three feet from the end of the box. Have the boards extend about a foot above the top of the box. Then take another board the same width as the two that are now nailed to the box and nail it across the top of the two boards above mentioned. This will complete your pedestal. Any one who can handle a saw and hammer can make such a pedestal, and it will answer every purpose of an expensive, fancy horse pedestal.

Make one of the training bridles described on another page and place same on your horse or colt. Lead him up to the pedestal, take hold of his left front foot, and place it on the pedestal, at the same time saying, "Get on the pedestal!" After you have one foot on the pedestal, hold it there



for a little while and pat the horse on the shoulder. Then lead him away from it and bring him back to the pedestal again. Raise the leg and speak to the horse as you did before. Next time you bring him to the pedestal take a whip in your hand and tap him on the back part of the front leg between the elbow and knee with the butt end of the whip. If he refuses to step on the pedestal while you are tapping with the whip, assist your horse a little by raising the leg. Every time you bring him up to the pedestal be a little more severe with your horse until he does as you command him. After you have him working properly with the left front leg, pull on the training bridle and make him step up with both front legs. When he does this for you, reward him. When you have the horse trained so that he will step upon the pedestal with both front legs it will be an easy matter to get him to step upon the upper step of the pedestal in the same manner. Work on your horse fifteen minutes at a time, three times a day for six or seven days. After your horse has once learned this trick he will never forget it.

The photo herewith presented was taken from the life of "Queen," the high school mare, and "Princess," her three-months-old educated colt. The author has taught "Princess" to perform many tricks, such as to lie down at his word or command, and she will not get up until he mention the words, "The scavenger is coming to get you." She will also carry a handkerchief to and from anywhere, kneel down, make a bow, count with her front leg, give you the "yes" and "no" signal by means of shaking her head, the



Spanish walk, or better known as the "cake walk," bring her up to another horse and tell her to talk to that horse, in which event she moves her mouth the same as any person would, stand on a pedestal, follow the author about the streets without being led, and numerous other tricks. The author taught "Princess" these tricks in one month's time. This will give you an idea what can be accomplished with your colt at the age of three months.

## **How to Teach a Colt to Lie Down.**

To teach your colt to lie down, place on him a small halter with a rope about 8 feet long. Bring the rope up to the left side of the shoulder, pass it over the back, reach under the body and take hold of the rope. Then pass the other end of the rope through the lower part of the halter. Step close to the left side of the colt, reach down and take hold of his right front leg and pull it up to his body. Take the rope that you have passed through the halter in the left hand, pull the colt's head around to one side, put your weight against the colt and say, "Lie down!" He may fight you a little the first few times, but stay with him. Don't give up, but continue until you have accomplished your point. This trick can be taught by practicing three or four times a day for about a week.

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## **Breaking Colts.**

Some horse breeders start to work on their colts a day or two after they are born. Others allow them to run in the pasture and will not bother much about breaking them until they are four or five years old, thinking it will not take them very long to break their colts when they begin on them.

It does not hurt a colt to get him acquainted with you a day or two after he is born. Place a small halter on his head so that you can manage him while you pat him on the shoulder or rub your hands all over him. In a few days you can use the halter to teach him to follow you. Have a small whip with you. If the colt should happen to pull back and refuse to follow you, tap him very lightly on the hind quarters with the whip. By doing this you teach him that when he pulls back he is punished for it, and it will not be long before he

will obey your orders. Continue in this manner when you bring your colt and mare to the barn from the pasture, until you have your colt thoroughly acquainted with you and have him accustomed to the halter, or as it is commonly used by horsemen, halter-broke.

When the colt is about four or five months old, place on him a small bridle and surcingle. Have a ring on each side of the lower part of the surcingle to pass the lines through, so when you are teaching your colt to drive he will not turn his head towards you. After you have the surcingle and bridle on the colt pass the lines through the lower rings in the surcingle. Step back of the colt with the whip and teach him the words "get up," "whoa" and "go to right and left," by slight pulls on the lines. Give him these lessons until you have him bridle-wise. You can then turn him out in the pasture and let him run until the next season. Repeat the lessons in your spare time.

You can also introduce to the colt different objects that you think he might shy from if brought to the city. Colts that are educated when they are young will be properly broken by the time they are ready for the market, and they can be sold for from twenty-five to fifty dollars more than if they had been four or five years old before they were broken. I would rather break a half-dozen three-year olds than one four-year old colt. Between the fourth and fifth year a horse cuts sixteen teeth, four canine, four incisors and eight molars. During this time he often suffers greatly and it is more difficult to train him. While cutting these teeth he cannot eat much hard food and he gets thin. Therefore, to avoid trouble and save time, train your horses before they are four years old.

## **The Care of Colts in the City, Town or Pasture.--Making Large Horses When Colts are Matured.**

In order to raise large horses or mules in a small city or town, the mother of the colt should be fed just as much as she can stand. The feed should be well mixed with a little dampened bran and a half a handful of coarse salt should be added once a day. This gives the mother more nourishment for the colt. It is bad policy to take the colt away from its mother while feeding her. The mare should also be allowed to share some of the feed with the colt. You will find that the colt, while it is very young, will not touch the feed, but as it grows up from day to day, will commence to eat just a little bit, and so continue until it will eat just as well as its mother, when it is nearly three months old. By doing this you assist the mother in keeping the colt in far better condition. When you notice the colt getting poorer after it is about three or four months old, feed it out of a separate box away from the mother. Every time you feed the mare, feed the colt, when it is three months old, a half a pint of oats and bran mixed with enough coarse salt to flavor, and then dampen. When the colt is four months old double the feed, and as the colt grows older increase its meal to a certain extent. After the mare and colt are both through eating, place them together. Always keep first-class timothy hay before them, and dampen it with water so as to keep the dust down. By doing this you will preserve the colt's wind. Never, at any time, allow the mother to be without water. Always have a bucket of water placed before her, where it will be handy for her to drink. Should there be any grass in the pasture, let them eat as often as they want. In so do-

ing you will also give the colt some of the exercise which it should have. There are some that will wean their colts when they are about six months old, thinking that the colt has been with its mother long enough. If you want to have a large horse when the colt is matured, allow the colt to remain with its mother as long as it will care for it. The reader should also understand that there are times that the colt must be weaned when it is about six months old. Always bear in mind that plenty of good feed, good blood and lots of exercise is what makes good horses. It is a waste of money to breed horses, mules or any kind of stock without good feed. They should find something worth their time while they are rustling, or the rustling will do more harm than good. Exercise is excellent for the development of the bone and muscle, but it should be assisted by plenty to eat. A horse or mule makes its greatest stride in growth when it is a colt, and does it at the least cost. It is a business proposition to feed your colts while they are young. You can also let them run in the pasture during the winter. The exercise they receive there will do them good. But it must be remembered that the colt should be put in the stable at night and be given plenty of good feed. Don't think for a moment because a colt will eat straw from a straw stack, corn stalks or any other kind of dry stuff, that he likes it or enjoys it. If he does this he is hungry and eats the best at hand.

You cannot lay too much stress on the fact that if you want good and sound stock, feed your colts while young, as hereinabove stated, and also allow the colt to remain with its mother as long as it cares for it, unless there are conditions that compel you to separate them.



## **Cleaning the Horse.**

After you have curried and brushed your horse and you still find there is a lot of dandruff in the hair, get some damp sawdust. Place a half handful of this on the brush and rub it into the hair until you think it has taken hold of the dandruff. Then brush it off. Repeat this until the hair is perfectly clear of dandruff. If you have no sawdust handy, damp manure from the stall will answer the same purpose. If your horse is poor in flesh and you have him clean and shiny it will improve his looks wonderfully.

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## **How to Bed the Stall for the Horse.**

I here wish to take up the subject of the bedding of horses. This is also an important factor for the general welfare and health of your horse, and is not to be treated lightly. The first consideration to be given your stall is to bed it well with straw at night. In the morning the dry straw should be raked on the side and the wet straw thrown on the manure pile. In the evening take the straw that you have raked on the side, with a little more fresh straw, and put it underneath the horse. By throwing away the wet straw and not using it again, you prevent the horse from smelling, as so many horses do throughout the country. I do not approve of bedding the horse with shavings or sawdust, for the reason that it results in a great many different diseases in the hoof. My experience has been that the best bedding for horses having bad hoofs is tan bark, especially in summer.

## **Collars Versus Breast Blades or Breast Collars.**

Breast-collars should only be used for light driving or when using light vehicles on good and level roads, never for heavy vehicles or on muddy and hilly roads. A regular collar should be used for pulling surreys and for lighter rigs when driving over hilly or muddy roads.

Breast-collars, as generally adjusted, interfere with the free breathing of the horse, especially when heavy pulling is necessary. The breast-collar is apt to press on the windpipe (trachea) and thus interfere with the free and full respiration necessary, especially when extra exertion is needed. Horses under such conditions often stop and refuse to start readily again. The driver often considers this as balking or obstinacy on the part of the animal, when it is only a matter of self-preservation and arises from the use of improper harness. Horses constantly worked under such conditions become permanently impaired, and the owner wonders why.

## How to Tell the Age of a Horse.

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To tell the age of a horse by his teeth several factors have to be taken into consideration—the number of teeth, the formation, notches on the teeth, the slant of the teeth, as well as the receding of the gums. Up to and including the age of 6 years it is comparatively easy to tell the age of a horse by his teeth, that is, by the number of teeth only. After this period all factors enumerated have to be taken into consideration to adequately judge the age of a horse.

The horse, when developed, has 40 teeth in all; the mare usually 36, rarely 40. Then the canines, that is, the eye and stomach teeth, are rudimentary and small in the mare and not so well developed as in the horse. The horse usually has two central, temporary incisors when born, and they show clear within the first week, and three molars also appear during this period. At the end of the third or fourth week the second incisors or cutting teeth can be seen peeping out from under the gums, and at the end of the sixth to eighth week the cutting teeth, incisors, and the crushing teeth, molars, are all up and formed so the horse can chew its food. From this time until the seventh month no change of consequence, further than growth of the existing teeth, takes place. At the eighth or ninth month the corner cutting teeth are through and almost on a level with the other incisor teeth. From ninth to twelfth month the fourth crushing tooth, which is permanent, appears. Let me add here that the teeth of a year-old horse look very much like a 5-year-old, but one should be able to distinguish the horse from the yearling readily. A mistake can only be made with a pony left to shift for

himself on the prairies. At a year and a half the fifth molar, permanent, begins to appear, and at 2 years is on a level with the other molars. At 2 years the cutting teeth show signs of wear. From the second to third years is the time when horses may experience some trouble with their teeth, and many horses become thin and lank until they reach the fifth year. The temporary teeth begin to loosen and are shoved out by the permanent teeth underneath pushing forward. The gums get sore and congested at times. At 2 1-2 years the permanent teeth are pushed out and are recognized, being much wider and having deep grooves in the rear border. At this time the forward border of the teeth has not shown any wear, but three to six months later the surfaces begin to come together when chewing wears the front portion of the flat surfaces of the teeth. At 4 years the rear edges also begin to show wear. At 2 1-2 years the first and second temporary grinding teeth are shed and the permanent ones appear. From the third to fourth year the lateral cutting teeth, incisors, come to show like the central ones. During this time the third molar appears, that is, the permanent third molar. Between the fourth and fifth years the horse suffers most from teething, as during this time the horse is cutting four permanent incisors, four canines and eight molars, making sixteen teeth which are growing at one time, and often the horse cannot thoroughly chew corn, hay or oats. At the end of the fifth year the horse has its full set of teeth, and from then on we must judge the age of the horse by the various factors enumerated at the beginning of this article.

At 6 years the central cutting teeth have the cavities showing, but the edges show the central

enamel which surrounds the hollow. In the corner cutting teeth the cavities are surrounded by a line of worn surface. At 7 years the table surface or surface where the teeth meet is fully formed and the cavity very shallow. The central enamel is egg-shaped but rather large and nearer the rear portion of the tooth. The cavities of the lateral cutting teeth are egg-shaped, but nearly worn out of the teeth. In the central incisors or cutting teeth the central enamel is like a triangle. At 8 years the central enamel of the lateral cutting teeth is like a triangle and the cavities nearly gone. At 9 years the age of the horse cannot be accurately told, however; the angle at which the teeth stand and the enamel on the flat surface of the teeth with cavities almost gone will determine the age. At the tenth year the central enamel of the middle incisors has disappeared and the central enamel of the side incisors is round and is at the rear border, and the enamel of the corner incisors is egg-shaped. At the eleventh year the enamel of the side incisors has disappeared and that of the corner incisors is rounded. At 12 the enamel of the corner incisors has disappeared. At 13 the flat surface of the central incisors has the shape of a triangle. At 14 the flat surface of the side incisors has the shape of a triangle. At 15 the flat surface of the corner incisors has taken the shape of a triangle. After this year it is difficult to tell the age of a horse by the teeth alone.

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## **The Temporary and Permanent Teeth of the Horse.**

### *Temporary.*

Incisors—Three upper on each side, and three lower on each side.

Canines—None.

Molars—Three upper on each side and three lower on each side.

*Permanent.*

Incisors—Three upper on each side, and three lower on each side.

Canines—One upper on each side, and one lower on each side.

Molars—Six upper on each side, and six lower on each side.

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### **Symptoms of Bad Teeth.**

There are thousands of horses suffering day in and day out on account of their teeth. The upper jaw is about one inch wider than the lower jaw, which causes the upper molars to close over the lower teeth about half an inch on each side. The upper molars wear sharp and pointed on the outside of the teeth, next to the cheek, and when pulling upon the lines it causes the check piece of the bit to press against the cheek, pressing the inside part of the upper cheek against the sharp edges of the upper molars, thereby causing the cheek to become sore and lacerated. The lower molars become sharp on the inside part of the teeth, next to the tongue, thereby causing inflammation and many times cutting large gashes on the tongue, when trying to masticate the food.

The general symptoms which will direct your attention to the mouth are: Discharges of saliva from the mouth, with continual slobbering, while chewing the food; difficulty of masticating the food proper, by passing the food through the bowels without being masticated; bad breath as well; more or less discharge from the eyes; nervousness; showing pain while drinking; throwing his head up and down while at work; run from one side of the street to the other; driving



uneven; carrying his head to one side; balling the food between the molars and cheek; lug on the lines; failing appetite and consequently a falling off in condition, and making a hide-bound plug out of your horse; causing colic and other diseases of the system on account of not masticating the food properly, and also causing the horse to fight the bit when being placed into his mouth, and sometimes strike viciously with his front legs.

When the above symptoms are present, you should not fail to make a careful examination of the mouth by passing your hand into the mouth and feeling for the sharp edges, split and decayed molars, long projecting teeth, wolf teeth, and also examine the canine teeth to see if there is any tartar accumulating around them. There are a great many people who will give their horses condition powders when they are in thin flesh, hide-bound, and so on, thinking that it will put flesh upon them and bring their horses around in better condition, when in fact the sole cause is with the teeth. The teeth should be floated, filed or trimmed at least once a year after the animal becomes five years old, and the mouth carefully examined at all times for defects in the teeth. Take care of the horse's teeth and the teeth will take care of the system by masticating the food properly. I believe the teeth should be taken care of by a first-class veterinarian, the same as the hoofs are shod and taken care of by your blacksmith. You will thereby not only be doing justice to your horse, but you will as well be doing justice to yourself, by saving large feed bills, different kinds of condition powders, and last, but not least, the saving of the life of your horse.

In giving my exhibitions throughout the country, I have found that the majority of balky

horses were so for no other reason than that their teeth were the cause of it all. As the horse becomes four years of age and up until five and a half years, he is cutting his tusks or canine teeth. When the tusks are making their appearance, the gums become very red and sore, therefore making it very painful for the horse to eat as he would like, and resulting in the falling off in flesh. The slightest touch on the gums with the hand will cause the horse to fight your hand away from the mouth, and sometimes will strike very viciously with his front legs in order to protect his mouth. When you find such to be the case, take your pocketknife and make crucial incisions through the gums down to the coming teeth. This will prevent the horse from getting into the habit of fighting the bit when trying to bridle him. The moment his gums are cut, he will by degrees recover his appetite.

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### **Necessary Instruments for Operating on the Teeth.**

The owners of horses that wish to take care of their own horses' teeth should have in their barn a jointed stiff or straight handle float, and also an angular float, a twelve-inch file, a molar cutter, a wolf tooth forcep, a wolf tooth separator and a molar extractor. The straight handle float is used to file the outsides, or edges, of the upper molars or jaw teeth, and the inside edges of the lower jaw teeth. The angular float is used to file the first, second and third upper and lower jaw teeth. It can also be used to blunt the first upper and lower molars. The twelve-inch file is also used to blunt the first upper and lower jaw teeth, and to smooth or blunt the canine teeth. The wolf tooth separator is used to separate the wolf

teeth from the first molars. The wolf tooth extractor is used to extract the wolf teeth after separating the wolf teeth with the wolf tooth separator. The molar cutter is used to cut off the long jaw teeth that project above the other molars, and the molar extractor is used to extract the split and decayed jaw teeth.

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### **How to hold the Horse's Head While Operating on the Teeth.**

Your horse should be backed in a narrow stall and some friend assist you in this operation. Have your assistant place his right hand upon the horse's neck, a few inches back of his ears, and place his left hand on the nasal peak, about three or four inches above the nostrils. Give your assistant instructions to hold the horse's head as steady as possible. Now, should the horse begin to fight while you are operating on his mouth, tell your assistant to take hold of the horse's left ear as close to the head as possible, with his right hand, and twist the ear slightly. The more the horse resists your efforts, the more your assistant should twist the ear. The horse will in a very short time learn that when he moves his head he will be punished for it. A twitch is a very good instrument to place on the ear, but on the other hand I am not a great believer in it, as it acts too severely on the ear. You may do more harm to the ear by the use of the twitch than you would do good to the teeth.

This halter is especially made for dental operations. This halter consists of a leather-covered iron loop (see cut) fifteen inches long and nine inches wide, with a single pole strap and a ring on each side for the tie ropes. The pole strap is two inches of heavy leather with numer-

ous buckle holes to make it adjustable to any size head. The tie ropes are ordinary half-inch hemp, long enough to encircle the pillar or to reach the pillars of a stall of any ordinary width. There is also a rope tied to the lower part of the halter which is to pass between the fore legs and up



L 1130 Lucas Dental Halter, \$10.00

For Sale by BLEES-MOORE INSTRUMENT CO., St. Louis.

around the withers, down through the fore legs and back to the lower part of the dental halter, and then tied. By using the third rope it prevents the horse from raising his head up, and consequently giving the operator a better chance to operate on the teeth.

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### **How to Examine the Teeth.**

Inspect the upper and lower front teeth to determine the horse's age and also all defects. Then blunt or file off just a little of the top points of the canine teeth. These are the teeth that are between the jaw grinders and front teeth. By doing so you prevent the hands from being wounded when you enter the mouth with your hand to examine the molars. The filing of the canine teeth must not be done to any great ex-

tent. The point or sharp edges should only be taken off, as a short, blunted canine gives the appearance of older age, and it only leaves an opportunity for others to criticise.

The next in order is to examine the jaw teeth. For the purpose of going back into the horse's mouth with your hand without having the animal close its mouth and clinching your fingers, stand on the left side of your horse, take hold of the horse's head or the nasal bone a little above the nostrils with your right hand, pass your left hand in the mouth between the molars and incisors (this space is called the interdental space), and as you pass your hand into the mouth have the back part of your hand turned towards the incisors teeth; push the tongue to the right side of the jaws between the upper and lower molars with the back part of your hand. After you have done that, pass your wrist over to the right side of the mouth by pushing the tongue between the upper and lower molars. This is done to compel the horse to keep his mouth open. His instinct teaches him if he closes his mouth he will bite his tongue. Therefore you need not fear that the horse will bite your hand if you keep his tongue between the upper and lower molars. While you have your hand in the animal's mouth, pass your fingers along the left inferior arcade, or the left lower molars, to determine the amount of filing which is to be done on the lower grinders next to the tongue, and also feel for other defects. After you have examined the left lower molars, pass your fingers between the upper and lower jaw teeth and examine the upper molars on the outside of the grinders for sharp points, so that you can determine the amount of filing

that is to be done. Also feel for all other defects, such as long molars and decayed teeth.

After you have examined the left molars, then inspect the right molars. In doing this, place your left hand on the nasal bone a little above his nostrils, and pass your right hand in the mouth, the same as you have done when inspecting the right superior and inferior arcades, or in other words, the upper and lower jaw teeth. While you are inspecting the upper and lower jaw teeth always remember to keep his tongue between opposite molars that you are inspecting. So as to put the reader still further on his guard, before you pass your hand into the horse's mouth to examine the back molars, I want to advise you to first examine the mouth in this manner, by passing your hand into the interdental space, between the jaw and front teeth, and taking hold of the tongue, draw it out, just a little to one side, raise the head and look back into the mouth for any missing molars above or below. Decayed teeth are found in old horses, the same as are found in the human race. If you find that to be the case, be very careful when you pass your hand back into his mouth to inspect the back molars, for the reason that the teeth are not there to assist you in compelling the horse to keep his mouth open when you press the tongue between the upper and lower molars. If you feel as though you do not care to enter a horse's mouth with your hand by merely having the protection of the tongue, you can go to your blacksmith and tell him to make you a mouth speculum, which you can use to place in the mouth to keep it open while you are examining it. The speculum can be made by taking two pieces of iron six inches long by a half an inch thick, allowing one inch for welding, one



piece seven inches and another fourteen inches, weld on the end of the fourteen inch bar a small knob, which will answer as a hand hold. Or you can take off three inches from a broom handle, bore a half-inch hole through the center from end to end, and drive it on the end of the fourteen-inch bar, which will also answer as a hand hold. Now take the six-inch bar and weld it onto the seven-inch bar, about one inch from the top, then weld the other end of the six-inch bar onto the fourteen-inch bar, also one inch from the top, and weld the other six-inch bar onto the bottom of the seven-inch bar, allowing one inch to extend out, then weld the six-inch bar to the fourteen-inch bar, five inches below the top bar. After your blacksmith has completed your speculum, wrap around the cross-bars about a half a dozen layers of woolen cloth, then sew the cloth so it cannot unwrap from the cross-bar. Or you can go to a hardware store and buy a rubber hose ten inches long and half an inch thick, cut the hose in two, then cut it on one side from end to end, place it on the upper cross-bar, have the open space on the bottom so there will be no seam to wound the mouth, and place the other hose on the lower cross-bar, having the seam of the hose turned up. In order to keep the hose from turning around, heat the cross-bar before you place the hose on the speculum and in a few seconds, after you have the rubber on the bars, put the speculum in cold water. By heating the speculum before placing the rubber on it, you form a gum from the rubber hose, which will adhere to the cross-bars and stay in place. The water will cool the rubber and prevent it from burning through the hose.

### How to Use the Speculum.

Take hold of the handle with your right hand, and with your left hand open the mouth just far enough to pass the upper cross-bar between the front teeth. Then place the upper cross-bar at the roof of the mouth, in the interdental space, then open the mouth a little wider and pass the lower cross-bar in the mouth and bring it down on the lower jaw. By doing this you will compel the horse to keep his mouth open, and you can then examine the mouth just as you please.

I also want to call your attention, that while

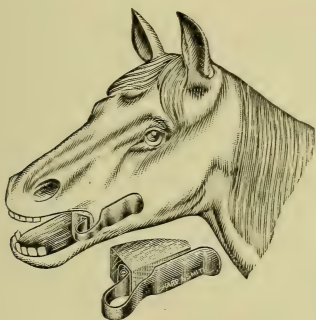


L-1112 Improved Mouth Speculum, \$10.00

For sale by BLEES-MOORE INSTRUMENT CO., St. Louis

you have your hand in the mouth, keep his tongue between his upper and lower jaw teeth, on the opposite side of the molars that you are examining, as the speculum may accidentally slip from its place. In case that it should slip, your hand will be protected by the tongue. The above speculum can be made by any blacksmith that can weld a piece of iron, and it will answer the purpose just as well as any expensive mouth speculum.

After you have examined the upper and lower jaw teeth, look for wolf teeth, which sometimes extend directly in front and very close to the upper and lower molars.



L-95 Merillats Mouth Gag

For Sale by BLEES-MOORE INSTRUMENT CO., St. Louis.

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## Using the Floats and Files on the Teeth.

It is evident that one can float the teeth of the horse and use the dental instruments without causing any resistance on the horse's part, while there are others that have more or less trouble

with every animal they operate on. The difference can very often be noticed by bystanders that would have them to think that some operators have a mysterious influence over their animals. Such, however, is not the case. The great secret lies in avoiding the use of force. The horse will resist any forcible movements of the hand while going back into the mouth to examine the molars. The violent or forcible means adopted while opening the mouth will result in great damage or injury to his gums, tongue and other parts of his mouth. To use force in opening the mouth is not necessary and should by all means not be resorted to. When working on the lower jaw teeth the hand should be placed in the interdental space to guide the float along the inside of the lower molars. The mouth is opened a little more while filing the lower molar than what it is when working on the upper grinders.

To prevent the horse from fighting you, the hand must not be used in the interdental space to force the mouth open when the horse attempts to close his mouth. The hand is only there to guide the float and not to compel him to open his mouth. The hand can not be injured if you will keep it between the molars and incisor teeth at the interdental space. Injury to the hand is generally caused by forcing the mouth open. The moment you begin to use force the horse will then start to resist your operation and move and turn, thereby causing your hand to slip between the molars, as the horse must have some free use of the jaw while operating on the teeth. The operation on the teeth should not be a fight in strength between the patient's jaw and the dentist's hand, as your strength is not equal to that of the horse.

The position of how the hand can be placed in the mouth to guide the instruments is taken up under the following headings:

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### **How to Float the Right Upper Molars.**

Place the left hand into the interdental space on the right side of the mouth, in front of the first molar. The palm of the left hand must be turned upward, so that the outer surface of the fingers can be used to guide the float while you are filing the edges of the molars with the float in the right hand. While floating the molars, keep the file flat against the outside edges of the teeth, and not upon the teeth surface.

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### **Floating the Left Upper Molars.**

The left hand is passed through the mouth, from the right side to the left, into the interdental space, with the palm of the hand turned up. The thumb is placed in front of the left upper molar and also against the upper jaw, which is called the left upper branch of the premaxilla. Placing your thumb in that position, it puts you on your guard to keep your hand from slipping between the animal's teeth if the animal should happen to slightly turn its head. The file is worked alongside of the left molars with the right hand, and guided with the fingers of the left.

---

### **Floating the Right Lower Molars.**

In floating the right lower jaw teeth, place your right hand in the mouth the same as you did heretofore, and the float should be worked with the left hand. You will find that it will be somewhat awkward for you to work the float with

your left hand. My advice is to train your left hand to gain this point, because it is the only position that gives general satisfaction. You can also place the left hand upwards into the mouth on the right side of the jaw and guide the float between the second and third fingers, and work it with your right hand.

There are still a few other methods. One of these is the passing of your left hand into the mouth on the right side and taking hold of the tongue very firmly and passing it to the left side of the mouth. Work the float with your right hand and guide the shaft of it underneath the wrist. In order to guide the shaft under the wrist, raise the wrist upwards towards the roof of the mouth.

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### **Floating the Left Lower Molars.**

In floating the left lower molars the left hand should be passed into the mouth from the right side to the left, in the interdental space underneath the tongue. When passing the hand into the interdental space, have the palm of the hand turned downwards, and when the left side of the tongue is reached with the fingers, the palm of the hand is to be turned upwards. The back part of the wrist is laid flat upon the lower jaw, between the first molars and incisor teeth. Placing your wrist in that position prevents the tongue from slipping underneath it. The float is worked with the right hand along the edges of the inside part of the lower jaw teeth. The shaft is guided by the thumb and first finger.

Here is a different method of floating the left lower jaw teeth. Place the left hand into the mouth, with the palm of your hand turned down,



from the right side to the left underneath the tongue, and when the fingers reach the left side of the tongue, pass the fingers and hand upward, between the tongue and molars, with the back part of the hand turned towards the tongue and the palm of the hand turned towards the molars, allowing the thumb to protrude upwards. By placing your hand in that position you prevent the horse from pressing his tongue against the float. The file is used by the right hand and directed with the flat side of the base of the thumb.

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### **The Easiest Method of Floating the Teeth.**

Instruct your assistant to hold the horse's head steady, pass the float alongside of either upper molars or the outside, or alongside of the inside edges of the lower molars, take the handle of the float in your right or left hand—depending, of course, which side of the jaw teeth you are going to float—place the file alongside of the first, second and third molars, and after you have the float in the proper position, take hold of the handle with both hands and work the float along the first, second and third molars, and after you have the float in the proper position, take hold of the handle with both hands and work the float along the edges of all six grinders. Remember, while working the float in that manner, not to steer it in another direction, and work on the gums or on the table surface. The moment you begin to work the float on the gums the horse will resist your operation. Allowing the float to steer on the table surface, you will find it to be a very difficult proposition to float the teeth, as the horse will have an opportunity to come down on the file and cause the movement of the float to stop until

he opens his mouth again. Therefore, guide the float along the edges of the grinders and you will avoid all trouble. After you have worked the float along the molars for a minute or two, take the float out of his mouth and wash the enamel off of the file, then repeat your work again until you have the edges of the grinders from the first to the sixth molars smooth.

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### **Blunting the Right Upper Molars.**

Place the left hand a little above the mouth on the right side of the face, pass your thumb in the commissure, or, in other words, the part that joins the lips together, draw the lip back with the thumb, place the twelve-inch file in your right hand and blunt the corners and edges off of the first molar.

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### **Blunting the Left First Upper Molar.**

Place the left hand on or above the nose of the horse at the nasal peak, pass the thumb down into the mouth where the lip makes its connection and draw the lip upwards, place the twelve-inch file in your right hand and smooth the corners around the first molar.

---

### **Blunting the Right First Lower Molar.**

Place the left hand under the jaw, with the thumb turned up on the right side of the jaw, pass the thumb in the mouth where the lips make the connection and draw the lip down and back away from the first right molar, then place the twelve-inch file in your right hand, blunt the first right lower jaw teeth the same as you did the upper teeth.

## **Blunting the Left First Lower Molar.**

Place the right hand underneath the jaw, with the thumb turned up on the left side of the jaw, then pass the thumb into the mouth where the lips connect, draw the lips back and work the twelve-inch file on the teeth the same as you have done on the others.

The above method of blunting the teeth is very simple, and it will require but very little labor to do it. There are many other methods which will serve the same purpose, but on account of being crowded for space, cannot here state them. After you have finished floating the jaw teeth and there happens to be a tooth projecting above the other molars, use your molar cutter in this manner. For the left jaw guide the cutter with the left hand over the table surface, and after you reach the projecting tooth open the cutter with your right hand, then adjust the jaws over the bottom of the projecting tooth and cut off the tooth with all your force by pressing both handles together. After cutting off the projecting tooth, smooth the edges of the molar with the float.

Projecting molars are caused by a vacant jaw tooth on the opposite grinders, which gives the projecting tooth a fair chance to grow. Sometimes the food lies between the cheek and molars, causing a ball to gather alongside of the cheek, which the horse cannot get out on account of the long tooth being in the tongue's way.

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## **Wolf Teeth.**

Wolf teeth are known to be very small teeth, which project in from the upper jaw molars, and

occasionally are located in front of the lower jaw grinders. A majority of the veterinary surgeons claim them harmless. The only bad feature of them is their interference with the over-check bit, or the coach horse riggings, and they are not harmful to the eyes.

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### **Treatment.**

The eye tooth, or wolf tooth, as it is known, should be extracted, as it serves no useful purpose. The probability is that it will sometimes interfere with the bit and annoy the horse while out driving.

These teeth are a little difficult to get at and extract on account of their location. To remove them, use the wolf tooth separator in this manner: Place the head of the separator between the wolf tooth and molar, draw the handles together and this will separate the wolf tooth from the molar. You can then take the wolf tooth forcep and draw the tooth with ease.

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### **Canine Teeth.**

It is advisable to remove the tartar which accumulates around the canine teeth, as it produces a slight irritation in the gums. The tartar can be removed very easily with a file or gouge.

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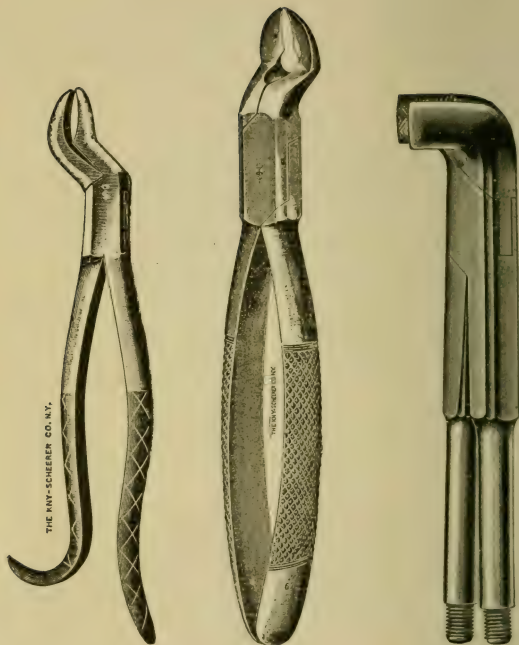
### **Rejecting Food; The Cause.**

The food is rejected, at times, on account of a split or decayed molar, which causes pain to the jaw. At times the sharp point of a split tooth causes the tongue or cheek to become sore by contact, thereby producing pain while masticating the food. A split tooth or a decayed molar should by all means be extracted. This can be done by using the open molar extractor.

(See Cut.)

## **How to Form a Clinic to Take Care of Your Horse's Teeth.**

I think it a very good plan to have a meeting of your neighbors at some convenient place and discuss the care of horses's teeth. In holding this conference, a great many useful and beneficial things can be learned, and in a short time yourself, as well as your neighbors, can attend to the horse's teeth just as good as the best veterinary could do it for you. This conference can be continued during your spare time until all present are capable of taking care of their own horses' teeth, and put them in proper condition.



L 918

L 912

L 964

L 918 Wolf Tooth Forcep Bayonet, 10 inch, \$2.75.

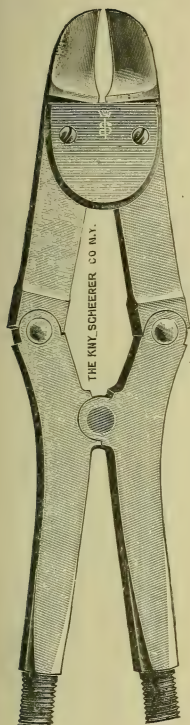
L 912 Tooth Separating Forceps, 8 inch, \$2.25.

L 964 Molar Extracting Forceps, \$7.00.

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All Instruments less 10 per cent for cash.





L 945



L 952

L 945 Multiple Molar Cutter, open, \$13.50.

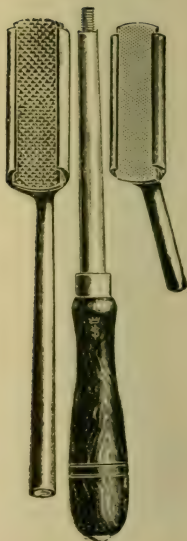
L 952 Handles for Molar Cutters and Extractors, \$3.50

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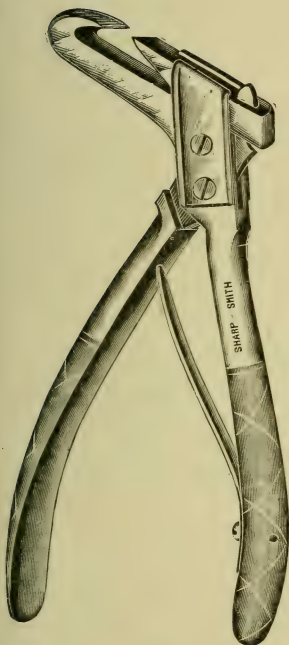
L 1065

L 1071 Bayonet File and Rasp, 13 inch, \$1.00.

L 1065 Set of 2 Dental Floats, \$2.50.

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L 239



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## **How Bishoping is Done, or Shortening, Polishing, Cupping and Staining; Making the Old Horses Appear Young.**

The front teeth, especially the upper incisors, are shortened with the incisor nipper (see cut) and file, and the outside part of the incisors are polished.

The cups are renewed by drilling and staining. The crown shortening of the upper front teeth will only deceive the unskilled, careless judge of the teeth. The shortened crowns can be noticed by the edges of the outside teeth. If this is not perceptible, then by the changes made in shortening and staining the teeth. In the first place, they will cut off the internal table angle of each corner tooth and then they are filed to the length which is decided upon. The length of the corner incisors are used as a guide for reducing the rest of the front teeth. A deep groove is filed through the enamel across the entire length of the front incisors, connecting the new table of the corner teeth. Then the second teeth on each side, next to the corner teeth, are cut off and filed to the level of the corner incisors, and the central, or two middle teeth, are cut off and filed to the level of the incisors next to the corner teeth. The tables of the teeth are then leveled backwards by very patient filing to a smooth edge to give a standard superior table. In shortening the teeth, great care is taken so that the enamel is not chipped off above the normal table, which they decide upon to shorten. They will first file them very deep through the enamel, along the entire length of the incisor teeth. In so doing it prevents the enamel from cracking above the mark

decided upon to use the nippers to chip off the teeth with. While the teeth are chipped, very little at a time is grasped until they reach the filed line. After the teeth are shortened, the face or front part of the teeth is scraped with a curette until the tartar is removed. Emery paper is used to whiten the incisors, to appear as young teeth. This operation is also performed by a revolving emery wheel being attached to a flexible shaft of a dental foot engine such as is used by the dentist while operating upon the human being. By operating upon the teeth in that manner the grooves can also be made as well as the tartar, or yellow color, can be removed. The typical bluish white color of young enamel teeth can not, however, be imitated, and, besides, the yellow color will return after they are polished.

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### **Bishoping or Renewal of the Cups.**

Bishoping is one of the most important artificial attempts to make the aged horses appear younger; and if the operation is performed with great skill upon horses that are not too far advanced in age, even the expert cannot tell the difference. The cupping is performed on the lower front incisors, into which are cut large cups in the end or corner teeth, and smaller ones in the teeth next to the corner teeth, or otherwise called lateral teeth, and mere dots in the middle or central teeth, and then they are stained with silver nitrate. The cupping is performed with a very small engraver's chisel, revolving hand drill, or by a dental engine that is worked by foot. As the operation is performed upon the teeth, a dental halter is placed on the animal's head and then put in a single stall. The ropes that are attached on either side of the dental halter are tied

to the pillow on each side of the stall. The dental engine is worked by the foot of an assistant. The hand piece of the flexible shaft is held in the right hand and the jaw in the left by the operator, and he then cuts a large elliptical cup with sharp commissures in the table of the corner teeth, and then smaller cups are drilled in the second teeth, next to the corner incisors on each side of the mouth, and small dots are bored in the two middle teeth or central incisors. It requires only a few moments to cup the teeth if the horse stands. If the corner teeth have a small cup, they will enlarge it with a file, or the dental engine. The corners are cupped inside mostly with a rounded head attached to the flexible shaft of the dental engine and a sharp commissure externally, to give a better and more natural appearance.

After the cupping of the teeth is finished, they are dried and the saliva is kept away from the teeth with a towel or cloth by wrapping it behind the teeth and around the jaw. The cups are stained with a pointed stick saturated in a solution of silver nitrate and then dried at once by plunging into the cup the head of a burning match. The burning match blackens the cup at once. When the stain flows over the tooth it is filed off. When a horse becomes 9 or 10 years old, great care is taken that the crusta petrosa within the infundibula is not removed, or in other words, great precaution is taken not to remove any more of the enamel off of the table of the teeth than is necessary; they always leave around the cup as much enamel boundary as possible. The staining, shortening, cupping and polishing of the teeth on horses that are 9 or 10 years old can sometimes be performed so cleverly that an expert may fail to discover the alteration. As the horse passes the



age of 12 years these operations upon his teeth can very easily be noticed by the destroyed contact of the front incisors or the angle of inclination, which cannot be altered and artificially changed. The enamel that is missing around the cup and the shape of the teeth will also lead you to detect the attempt or act to make old horses appear as young ones.

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### **Ladies' Horsemanship.**

The saddle the ladies use is on the same principle as that of the gentlemen, except that the bits and reins of the bridle are lighter and more ornamental, the reins narrower and the saddle furnished with clutches for the purpose of riding on the side. The saddle should always be carefully fitted to the horse, and at all times have a third clutch. An extra leather girth is used, which keeps the flaps on the saddle in place. The stirrup can be like a man's, with leather or velvet lining, or it can have a slipper, which is easier and safer to the foot. The lady's whip is light for the reason that a horse in her hands ought very seldom require punishment, and is more or less carried to threaten the animal than anything else. Ladies sometimes use the spur, which is to act as a kind of a stimulus at the proper moment. For ornamental purposes a nose martingale is added. A horse that throws up his head is not fit for ladies' use.

The general impression among men is that any gifted horse which carries itself well is the proper horse for the lady. This, however, is erroneous. If the selection was left with the ladies

the decision would in every instance be contrary. The ladies who ride very seldom go above one hundred or one hundred and thirty pounds. The ladies' horse should in point of soundness, action, mouth and temper be uncensurable.

The horse that a woman is riding should have all the gaits, for the reason that it gives her ease and comfort to change positions at her discretion. The height of the ladies' horse should be from fourteen and a half to fifteen hands high. Smaller than this makes her skirt trail in the dirt, and higher than this is too high and clumsy or bulky for ladies' use.

When a woman is riding a saddle horse, to make him move at a gentle gallop, or at a quicker and shorter tread than in ordinary ambling, the curb of the bit should be drawn tightly, necessitating the head of the animal to be pulled down, and in consequence thereof the front legs of the animal are manipulated by a smooth and easy movement, and the hind legs with a kind of a swing, giving the rider all the comfort and pleasure that can be derived from horseback riding. This method will eliminate all jarring so often experienced by horseback riders.

In mounting the horse, the great mistake is made in keeping the knee bent, which ought to be straightened out as soon as possible. If kept bent it requires a great deal of power to lift her into the saddle, where on the other hand a good spring and a straight knee she ought to weigh but a very few pounds. The lady's position is generally supposed to be weak, but depends entirely upon the balance. But this is a big mistake, and there can be no doubt, from what is seen in private, as well as in the circus life, that it requires as great an effort for the horse to unseat a good

female rider as the opposite sex. There was even with the old single clutch a good hold with the leg, but inasmuch as the third clutch has been added, it makes it a more firm one. When this is not used, the clutch is laid hold of by the right leg and pinched between the calf of the leg and the thigh, so as to afford a firm and steady hold for the whole body, especially when aided by the stirrup. But this latter support merely preserves the balance and is useful also in trotting. It does not at all give a firm, steady seat, though it adds to one already obtained by the knee. When two clutches are used, the leg is brought back so far as to grasp the clutch as before, but between the two knees the two clutches are firmly laid hold of, the upper one being under the right knee and the lower one above the left. The right knee hooked over the clutch keeps the body from slipping backwards, while the left keeps it from a forward motion, and thus the proper position is maintained. The right foot should in all cases be kept back, and the point of the toe should scarcely be visible. These points should be especially noted by all female riders, and they should learn as soon as possible to steady themselves by the grasp of the clutches without depending on the stirrup iron. Regardless of her seat, the body should be square to the front, with the elbow easily bent and preserved in its proper position by the same precaution. The whip is generally in the right hand, with the lash pointing forward and towards the left. In that position it can be used on any part of the horse's body. With this substitution, and with the caution against all violent attempts at coercion, which are better carried out by the fine hand and delicate tact of the lady, all the feats which man can perform may

well be imitated by her. To dismount, the horse is brought to a dead stop and the head of the horse held by an assistant. The lady now turns her knee back again from the position between the outside clutch, takes her foot out of the stirrup, and sits completely sideways, then putting her left hand on the man's shoulder and his right arm around her waist, she alights to the ground.

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### **Medical Treatment of the Horse.**

The author, in conclusion, wishes to recommend to the reader, for his own perusal and benefit, some very valuable, simple and effective remedies for the treatment of horses. These medical prescriptions hereinafter enumerated are well worth the price of the book many times over.

#### *Condition Powders.*

Sulphus 2 lbs., Foenugreek 4 lbs., Cream of Tartar 1 lb., Licorice 1 lb., Nitre 1 lb., Antimony 1-2 lb., Gentian Powder 1-2 lb., Salt 1 lb. Give one ounce daily for several weeks.

Black Sulphuret of Antimony 1 oz., Sulphus 1 oz., Nitre 1 oz. Mix and add 1-4 to bran or with food; give daily.

Gentian Powder 1-2 lb., Licorice 1-2 lb., Foenugreek 1 lb., Nitre 1-2 lb., Asa-foetida 1 oz., Salt 1-2 lb. One-half to one ounce to aid appetite.

#### *Constipation.*

Change of food. Watch food that it is not mouldy.

Powdered Aloes 4 oz., Powdered Gentian 2 drachms, Calomel 1-2 drachms. Make into ball with molasses and give at once.

Barbadoes Aloes 6 drachms, Soap 3 drachms, Ginger 1 drachm, Oil Cloves 10 drops, Water 1 to 2 drachms. Beat together into a mass.

Calomel 1-2 drachm, Aloes 1 drachm, Soap 2

drachms, Rhubarb Powdered 1-2 oz, Syrup or Molasses to make a ball. Give one ball every 12 hours until it purges.

### *Diarrhoea.*

Care of food. Clean food. Attend to teeth. Prevent exposure.

Powdered Opium 2 drachms, Subnitrate of Bismuth 1 oz. Give three times a day if needed.

Powdered Opium 1 drachm, Sulphocarbolate of Zinc 10 gr., Bicarbonate of Soda 3 drachms.

Powdered Rhubarb 1 drachm, Magnesia 1 drachm, Compound Mixture of Chalk 4 drachms, Creosote 5 drops.

### *Worms.*

Asa-foetida 2 drachms, Calomel 1 drachm, Savine 1-2 drachm, Oil Wormwood 30 drops, Syrup. Make this into a ball and give a purge ball in morning.

Santonin 2 drachms, Calomel 1 drachm. Give two doses from six to twelve hours apart, followed by one quart of linseed oil six hours after second dose.

For tapeworm: Two drachms Oleoresin of Male Fern, followed by purge ball.

For roundworm: Give two times a day one ounce of turpentine in four quarts of linseed oil for three days, and then follow by purge ball.

Calomel, Oil Male Fern and Aloes of each 1 drachm, Ginger 4 drachms, Linseed Meal and Molasses sufficient to make one ball.

Powdered Sulphur 12 oz., Arsenic 1 drachm, Coriander Seed 6 oz. Make twelve powders and give one daily.

### *Eyewashes.*

Boric Acid 10 gr., Sulphate of Zinc 3 gr., Water 1 oz.

### *Mange.*

Scrub the skin with soapsuds and apply thoroughly a lather made of 1 1-2 oz. of tobacco boiled in two pints of water. Repeat again in fifteen days.

Harness, curry-comb, brush, etc., should be likewise treated. Blankets may be boiled and the stable covered with a whitewash of quicklime, containing one-fourth pound of Chlorinated lime to the gallon.

After scrubbing the skin with soapsuds, apply to the affected parts a solution of carbolic acid, 1-2 oz. to one pint of water.

After cleansing or brushing, apply one ounce of turpentine and three ounces of soft soap; or, flowers of sulphur, two ounces, and ointment of carbolic acid, seven ounces.

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### **Treatment for the Hoof When the Horse Steps Into Nail.**

The time-honored custom of pouring turpentine into the hoof after this disagreeable accident should be abandoned, but instead the hole should be thoroughly cut out and then peroxide of hydrogen should be freely poured into the wound, then thoroughly swabbed with cotton soaked in peroxide of hydrogen, and then the opening filled with cotton soaked with clear pine tar and firmly covered by an antiseptic dressing.

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### **Drinking Water, and Test for Same, for Horses and Cattle.**

The matter of drinking water for horses and cattle has not usually received the consideration that it should. As a rule, of course, pure running spring water is the best for watering stock. However, springs may be contaminated. Running



water usually is better than water kept in pools or even well water. Stagnant water cannot be condemned too much. Drinking water is often contaminated with organic matter—decaying leaves, sewage, surface water, from manure piles and outhouses, thus causing sickness and disease, diarrhoea, dysentery and allied intestinal troubles. Wells should be at least one hundred feet from manure piles, outhouses, or from the sewage coming from the living house.

Here is a simple and cheap remedy for quickly testing water for contamination with organic matter: Purchase 5 cents worth of permanganate of potash. Keep in bottle well corked. This chemical comes in small purple crystals or needles. Drop a crystal in a glass of water without shaking. If a pure purple color rises from it or surrounds it, the water is drinkable and not contaminated with organic matter to an appreciable extent. However, if a brown or mulky color appears rising or surrounds it, this shows organic matter contained in the water, and should not be used for drinking purposes.

This test, as well as the foregoing, applies to the drinking water for man as well as beast.

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## **Feeding and Fattening Horses on Molasses.**

When feeding the horse at night, give him his regular feed in the box, then pour one tablespoon of black molasses and thoroughly mix with a short stick. The next night use two table-spoonsful and continue on in this manner until you are feeding a half pint. After that the amount can be decreased or increased, which will keep the horse's bowels moist and easy, and not too loose. Corn or oats, either ground or whole,

can be fed in this manner. Bran should not be fed during this time, as the molasses does the work of the bran. When desiring the horse fattened quickly, the sorghum should be mixed with the feed three times a day, instead of once. The molasses can also be fed the horse without grain by mixing a pint of it in a quart of water and mixing it thoroughly with cut hay. The sorghum and grain, or cut hay, well mixed and fed to your horse, will secure digestion. No matter what kind of feed is fed your horse, if he is fed steadily and regularly, results will be forthcoming.

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### **How Some Carriage Horses are Fed in the Central West in Livery Stables.**

Horses weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds are first watered and then fed about six or seven ears of corn and a layer of hay for breakfast. About 9 o'clock they are given three tablespoonsful of molasses in their feed boxes. At noon they are given water and then fed a half peck of oats, but no hay. After again being watered they receive about fifteen pounds of hay and a half peck of mixed feed, which consists of crushed corn, cut alfalfa, oats and bran which has been dampened, for supper, all in equal parts.

In the livery stable horses are fed timothy hay three times a week, clover mixed with timothy hay twice a week, and prairie hay twice. When feeding hay mixed with clover, the hay should be absolutely free from dust, or if it is not, it should be dampened. Mouldy hay should never be fed a horse. It would be better to starve the animal than to feed him mouldy hay. Prairie hay is fed the horse to keep the kidneys in fair condition, and not for strength. Coarse salt is

fed twice a week in a small box next to the regular feed box.

In the summer they are given a half peck of oats three times a day, and once a week they are fed a half peck of bran, into which condition powder and coarse salt have been thoroughly mixed, and this mixture has been dampened. They are given water before each meal, and after they have been used they are given only a mouthful of water before being taken to their stall. In the morning they are fed a layer of timothy hay, none at noon and about fifteen pounds at night. Prairie hay or clover is not fed them during the hot months. Salt is given them twice a week in a box placed beside their regular feed box.

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### **Feeding of Brewery Horses in the Central West.**

It might be new and interesting for some of my readers to learn how large brewery horses in the Central West are fed, and I will herewith make myself as brief and comprehensive as possible in regard to this subject.

Horses as a general rule for this class of work average in the neighborhood of 1700 pounds. They are fed eight pounds of oats in the morning, no feed at noon, and at night seven pounds of ground oats, one pound of cut alfalfa thoroughly mixed together with coarse salt, and sixteen pounds of timothy hay. Water is given them before each and every meal and three times a day. Coarse salt pressed in brick form is placed in a small box next to the feed box. Prairie hay is fed on Sundays only. Corn is very seldom given either winter or summer. Horses fed in this manner are not permitted to go faster than a walk. Delivery horses that are used by them are

fed three times a day, with six pounds of oats in the morning, four pounds of oats at noon, and in the evening seven pounds of oats with one pound of cut alfalfa mixed with salt, and sixteen pounds of timothy hay.

For the caring of horses' hoofs ground flax seed is used, made into paste by adding a little water to it, and then thoroughly mixing. This mixture is packed into the horses' hoofs three times a week. i. e., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Their experience has been that using this mixture in the manner just stated, not one horse out of one hundred will ever suffer with a diseased hoof. The shoes are not permitted to remain on their hoofs more than a month, regardless whether they are still fit for use or not. They are therefore shod once a month.

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## **Principles of Horse Feeding.**

Compiled by United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin No. 170.

The amount of the different feeding stuffs required, and hence the quantity of nutrients supplied to horses, may be learned by observation or experiment, or a combination of the two methods. Doubtless all practical horse feeders supply rations which they believe are suited to their horses' needs, and in stables where horses are fed in any considerable number, economy demands that the amount fed shall be fixed and not vary according to the whims of the feeder. When the feeding stuffs used are weighed, and the condition of the horses is noted, a feeding experiment results.

The New Hampshire Station found that the following rations were moderate in cost and suffi-

cient in amount for farm horses weighing between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds:

Ration No. 1—Timothy hay, 10 pounds; bran, 2 pounds; corn, 6 pounds; and gluten feed, 6 pounds.

Ration No. 2—Timothy hay, 10 pounds; corn, 8 pounds; and bran, 7 pounds.

Ration No. 3—Timothy hay, 10 pounds; corn, 8 pounds; and linseed meal, 4 pounds.

As shown by correspondence, a favorite ration with feeders in different cities for truck horses, weighing some 1,500 pounds, is made up of 15 to 20 pounds of oats and 12 to 20 pounds of hay. Some feeders prefer corn and oats in equal parts instead of oats. Army horses weighing about 1,100 pounds are given oats 12 pounds and hay 14 pounds. According to the army regulations a like amount of corn or barley may be supplied in place of oats.

The Iowa Station work horses, weighing 1,200 pounds, according to a recent publication, are fed 12 pounds of hay and 12 pounds of grain (oats, corn and bran, 3-2-1) per head daily. If oats are high in price the amount of corn is increased, the grains being mixed in the proportion of 2-2-1. Horses weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds receive 15 pounds of hay and 15 pounds of the above grain mixture. This, it is said, has been found sufficient to keep them in good flesh during heavy work. For ordinary work horses weighing about 1,300 pounds, a ration of 10 pounds of oat straw and 15 pounds of equal parts of corn and oats by weight is considered sufficient. At severe work the mixture should consist of 3 parts of oats to 2 of corn.

The California Station recommends per 1,000 pounds live weight the following combina-

tions among others as suited to Pacific coast conditions:

Ration No. 1—Alfalfa hay, 12 pounds; wheat hay, 12 pounds; and crushed barley, 7 pounds.

Ration No. 2—Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; barley hay, 12 pounds; and cracked corn, 7 pounds.

As a sample of a ration containing molasses the following may be cited, which has been satisfactorily fed to a large number of draft horses averaging 1,700 pounds in weight: Night and morning, a quart of molasses, diluted with 3 quarts of water and thoroughly mixed with 6 pounds of cut hay of good quality, 1.5 quarts of corn meal and 2.5 quarts of coarse bran. In addition the horses were given 5 quarts of dry oats in the middle of the day and 11 pounds of long hay at night.

An English authority recommends the ration given below, which is interesting as an example of the use of roots:

For work horses, 12 pounds of oats, 15 pounds of hay and 5 pounds of carrots. A more abundant ration suited to more severe work is 20 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of carrots.

For farm horses at light work, Settegast recommends 6 to 10 pounds of oats, 6 to 9 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of straw. For medium work, 10 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of straw. For heavy work, 13 pounds of oats, 12 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of straw.

A ration proposed by Sidney for a draft horse at heavy work is of interest, because beans replaced some of the grain ordinarily fed. The ration consists of 13 pounds of oats, 6 pounds of



beans, 3 pounds of corn and 15 pounds of chaffed clover hay.

The above rations are not especially recommended, but are quoted as illustrations of the ways in which feeding stuffs can be combined. Each feeder should decide upon a ration which makes the most economical use of the local feed supply, taking care that it furnishes in reasonable combination nutritive material sufficient for the amount of work required.

---

### **Treatment to Shed Winter Coat Off of Horse in a Very Short Time.**

I have found that the best and most effective plan to rid your horse of the winter coat in the spring of the year, in a very short time, is to give the animal, before supper, a half handful of whole wheat, and the same for breakfast. The following night give him one handful, and the next morning the same. Continue thereafter increasing the feed until you give him a pint for breakfast and also for supper. In applying this treatment you will remove the winter hair from the horse in a very short time and thereby make the spring and summer coating as soft and smooth as velvet.

---

### **Shoeing.**

It is customary with a large majority of the horse-shoers throughout the country, in putting a shoe on a horse's hoof having corns, to pad the hoof in order to have the animal travel easier and prevent limping. This is not at all necessary. The best plan is to cut out or trim the corn as much as possible and make the shoe hollow or indent it at the place where the corn is, so that

there will be no pressure at that spot. Any ordinary shoe will answer the purpose.

---

### **How to Prevent Striking the Ankle on Other Leg.**

Horses that are continually striking the ankle of the other leg can be prevented from doing this by trimming his hoof, to leave the inside wall higher than the outside, and then adjusting a shoe with a short, narrow heel, with the inside higher than the outside part of it. The hoof in this instance should extend beyond the shoe.

---

### **The Shoe to Use on a Cracked Hoof.**

In the first place, of course, the hoof must be properly treated before adjusting the shoe. The cut or crack must first be thoroughly cleaned, then where the crack ends a cut like this (X) is made with a file or other sharp instrument. This is done in order to prevent the crack from going on further. Now, the proper shoe to use, of course, varies in many cases. For instance, should the crack on the outer shell be very bad, of course, a light bar shoe is used. If the cases are milder, heavier shoes are used. Wherever there is a crack on the shell of the hoof, there should be a cap turned up on the shoe, which prevents the crack from opening up further. In addition there might be applied, after the shoe is on, wagon grease, and then tar, to act as a covering to keep out the dirt from the crack. The hoof should be daily washed and cleaned, and this wagon grease applied, and in a very short time the animal will have a good and solid hoof.

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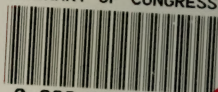
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